

JPRS 76575

8 October 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2303

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

8 October 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2303

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mudenda Calls for Aid to SWAPO (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 22 Sep 80).....	1
Kaunda Plans To Meet Mobuto To Solve Border Crisis (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Sep 80).....	2
Reportage on Malagasy-Seychellois Cooperation (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 2 Aug 80).....	3
MTRT General Secretary's Speech Seychellois-Malagasy Week Birth of EAFRIOTO Twin Cities	
Berenger's Views on Reunion Independence, Indian Ocean Issues (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 1 Aug 80).....	9
Beira Pipeline Seen as Key to SA Oil Embargo (Brendan Nicholson; THE STAR, 12 Sep 80).....	10

ANGOLA

'HORIZONT' Carries Angola's MPLA Decision on Party Congress (HORIZONT, Nr 38/80).....	11
Briefs	
New Aircraft Purchases	15
Education Delegation Returns	15
Agricultural Losses	15

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Briefs

French Assistance to Bangui 16

CHAD

'AFP' Reports on Algerian Paper's Interview With Chad's

Acyl Ahamet

(AFP, 22 Sep 80)..... 17

Briefs

FAN Forces' Activities 18

Chadian Students to USSR 18

CONGO

EEC Aid Mission Concludes Talks, Results Announced

(Brazzaville Domestic Service, 28 Sep 80)..... 19

GABON

Navy Recruiting Becomes Increasingly Difficult

(AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Sep 80)..... 20

GHANA

Review of First Year of Constitutional Rule

(Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill; WEST AFRICA, 22 Sep 80)..... 21

Court of Appeal Confirms Apaloo as Chief Justice

(Accra Domestic Service, 23 Sep 80)..... 23

Parliament Members' Salaries Considered Excessive

(WEST AFRICA, 22 Sep 80)..... 24

Limann Provides Details of Amnesty Measure

(Accra Domestic Service, 24 Sep 80)..... 25

Briefs

Ghana-Canada Agreement 26

KENYA

Briefs

Reported Famine Deaths Denied 27

LIBERIA

Significance of Doe's Nationwide Tour Noted (Editorial; THE REDEEMER, 23 Sep 80).....	28
Foreign Minister Matthews Meets With Egypt's Kamal Ali (Monrovia Domestic Service, 22 Sep 80).....	30
Property of Tolbert Government Officials Confiscated (Monrovia Domestic Service, 24 Sep 80).....	31
Minister on Congo People (NEW LIBERIAN, 15 Sep 80).....	32
Office of Reacquisition Established (Samuel Johnson; NEW LIBERIAN, 12 Sep 80).....	33
Doe Confirms Appointments to Public (NEW LIBERIAN, 15 Sep 80).....	34
Revenue, Expenditure Measures Instituted To Stabilize Economy (J. Blamo Robinson; THE REDEEMER, 24 Sep 80).....	35
Business Loans Negotiated in Netherlands (NEW LIBERIAN, 24 Sep 80).....	37
Doe Details Country's Maritime Policies (Monrovia Domestic Service, 26 Sep 80).....	38
PRC 'Should Take Immediate Steps' To End Rice Hoarding (Editorial; NEW LIBERIAN, 12 Sep 80).....	39
Liberia, Malaysia Sign Oil Palm Agreement (Klon Hinneh; NEW LIBERIAN, 12 Sep 80).....	41
Record Oil Palm Production Discussed (NEW LIBERIAN, 26 Sep 80).....	42
Briefs	
Reported Rice Shortage	43
PRC Cochairman in Switzerland	43

MALI

Beye Speech at Fez Conference on Jerusalem (Bamako Domestic Service, 23 Sep 80).....	44
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Briefs	
Delegation to PRC	47
Syrian Aircraft Donation	47
MAURITIUS	
Agenda for Planned MMM Delegates' Assembly Discussed (Paul Berenger Interview; LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, 24-30 Jul 80).....	48
MMM To Retain Same Political Strategy (LE MAURICIEN, 4 Aug 80).....	52
NAMIBIA	
'ADVERTISER' Urges Leaders Not To Scorn UN Initiative (Editorial; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 23 Sep 80).....	54
Namibia Reportedly Fears Right-Wing Backlash (Andre Viljoen; SUNDAY TIMES, 14 Sep 80).....	55
SWAPO Statement Casts Doubt on Pretoria's Partiality (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 13 Sep 80).....	56
Briefs	
SWAPO Renegade Refugees	58
Police Base Attacked by Terrorists	58
NIGER	
Importance of Work of National Commission Stressed (Editorial; LE SAHEL, 5 Aug 80).....	59
NIGERIA	
Complaint Lodged on Transport in Riverine Areas (Newton Owi; DAILY TIMES, 3 Sep 80).....	62
SENEGAL	
PS Must Spearhead Universally Desired Change (Jean Rous; LE MONDE, 28 Aug 80).....	63
Straightening Out of Parapublic Sector in 'Decisive Phase' (Aliou Barry; LE SOLEIL, 3 Sep 80).....	66
Spanish Financial Cooperation Agreement (Aliou Barry; LE SOLEIL, 31 Aug 80).....	67

Results of Millet, Peanut Planting Campaigns Noted (Sada Sy; LE SOLEIL, 16-17 Aug 80).....	68
ONCAD Workers Demonstrate for Representation (AFP, 22 Sep 80).....	70
Rainfall Situation Normal as of Late August (LE SOLEIL, 4 Sep 80).....	71
Livestock Still Threatened Despite Rains (LE SOLEIL, 18 Aug 80).....	73
SOMALIA	
Praise Expressed for Arabic-Language Campaign (Editorial; HEEGAN, 12 Sep 80).....	76
Briefs	
Soviet Physicians Captured	78
TOGO	
Briefs	
Saudi Loan Agreements	79
ZIMBABWE	
Mugabe Discusses Agricultural Reforms (Salisbury Domestic Service, 25 Sep 80).....	80

MUDENDA CALLS FOR AID TO SWAPO

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Central Committee has said all progressive forces must assist Namibians in order to accelerate the process of their independence.

Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda, made the call in an interview with Tass News Agency during a stopover in Moscow over the weekend.

Mr Mudenda, leading a six-man Zambian delegation, was on his way to Sofia, Bulgaria, to attend the World Parliament of People for Peace which begins tomorrow.

He said the rulers of racist South Africa were stubbornly seeking to keep control over Namibia to which they had assumed an important role in the course of creating a 'buffer zone' separating the regime from independent Africa.

"We resolutely condemn that strategy of the regime and come out in support of SWAPO", he said, adding: "All pro-

gressive mankind must render help to the Namibian people in order to hasten the process of their independence.

He stressed that everything possible must be done to attract the attention of the world to the problem of Namibia.

And 70 supporters of expelled SWAPO vice-president, Mr Misheck Muyongo, have registered as refugees with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka during the past two weeks.

Confirming the registration over the weekend, a highly placed source at the commission said the 70 include families of the expelled leaders and students at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

The commission decided to register Mr Muyongo's followers and offer them humanitarian assistance following consultations with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The source, who described the matter as sensitive, said the registered former SWAPO members live in Lusaka and surrounding areas.

The commission had decided to assist the former SWAPO members purely on humanitarian grounds and did not intend to interfere with SWAPO's internal affairs.

A spokesman for the UN Institute for Namibia, however, said he was not aware that any of the students had registered as refugees.

"We do not know anything about any of our students registering as refugees. If they have done so, they have not told us," the spokesman said.

The source explained that the former SWAPO members lost their status as freedom fighters when they were disowned by the organisation and it became imperative for them to register as refugees. - Zana.

KAUNDA PLANS TO MEET MOBUTO TO SOLVE BORDER CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda told the nation yesterday that he would soon meet President Mobutu Sese Seko to iron out the border dispute between Zambia and Zaire.

Addressing a news conference at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said he would have met his Zairean counterpart towards the end of this month had it not been for national commitments.

"Comrade Mobutu was away and I was away, so there was no time to meet. But I am hoping to meet him soon," he said.

Dr Kaunda said this when he was asked to comment on the long-standing border dispute at Kaputa which Zaireans have claimed to be theirs.

A Zairean flag has been hoisted at Muliro in the Kaputa area, about 19 kilometres inside Zambian territory and customs and immigration posts set up there.

Zaire consul-general, Mr Bomele Ikaki, has clarified earlier Press reports that his government had appointed Mr Banze Kalolo as consul in-charge of border problems on the Copper-belt.

Reconcile

Mr Bomele said it was he who had assigned Mr Banze to the job.

Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda said Zambia and other Frontline states were trying to work out a formula to reconcile SWAPO and dissidents led by expelled vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyongo.

But the President made it clear that Zambia only recognised SWAPO as the authentic liberation movement fighting for the independence of Namibia — not any other organisation.

Dr Kaunda said this when he commented, for the first time, on the split caused by the expulsion of Mr Muyongo from the organisation two months ago for allegedly trying to compromise the liberation struggle.

Mr Muyongo was expelled for allegedly attempting to revive a secessionist liberation movement called

the Caprivi National Union (CANU) which aimed at breaking away from Namibia.

Dr Kaunda said the policy of the Party and its Government was as it was clarified by Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilted Phiri on Sunday, that CANU did not exist in Zambia "as far as we are concerned."

"If you ask whether we are doing anything to bring them (SWAPO and the Muyongo group) together, I can tell you that we are trying to see if methods can be worked out to reconcile them."

"Zambia is doing this together with other Frontline states because it is not the problem of Zambia alone," Dr Kaunda said.

But the Muyongo group, about 70 supporters including students from the United Nations Institute for Namibia, are reported to be seeking refugee status from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

REPORTAGE ON MALAGASY-SEYCHELLOIS COOPERATION

MTRT General Secretary's Speech

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Here is the complete text of the speech delivered on behalf of Minister Jean Bemananjara by Mr. Miniminy, general secretary of the MTRT [Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism]. It is a speech whose dominant features are South-South solidarity and cooperation.

"The friendship and solidarity between the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples no longer have to be proven. They have just been demonstrated and crowned by the recent visit of the president of the Republic of the Seychelles to Madagascar on 15 June on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, a visit which honored and pleased the Malagasy people and for which we reiterate the sincere thanks of the Revolutionary Government.

"Our visit to the Seychelles, those beautiful, hospitable islands, the pearls of the Indian Ocean, is in keeping with that friendship between our two presidents and between our two peoples, which is based on the militant solidarity of progressive countries.

"Our visit here is no surprise to the friendly Seychellois. We have come to further strengthen the ties uniting us, for according to the well-known saying of the Malagasy people, 'He who visits often is loved by his relatives,' we are bearers of the greetings and message of brotherhood from the Malagasy people and their revolutionary leader, President Didier Ratsiraka, to the Seychellois people and their distinguished president, France Albert Rene.

"The Seychellois-Malagasy Week, to which you have kindly given special significance and enhancement, Mr Minister of Transportation and Tourism, by your personal presence at its opening today, demonstrates once again that the friendship, brotherhood and solidarity which I just mentioned have not simply remained at the stage of intentions. Your visit illustrates and gives concrete proof of this, stemming from the political similarities of both countries; shared feelings for developing 'South-South' cooperation; the feeling of belonging to the Indian Ocean zone, that ocean which unites rather than separates us and which we fervently hope will become a zone of peace;

the common concern for finding the many areas of possible regional cooperation.

"Splendidly located in the Indian Ocean in a setting combining 'charm and grace,' which, according to the poets, add to their beauty, our islands which have long been ignored by history, are succeeding in developing mutual cooperation, cooperation which we want to be exemplary and equal to that charm, grace and beauty.

"Our islands have special economic callings because of their relationships and surroundings.

"More specifically: in the area of tourism, the many contacts which his excellency, Mr Servina, Seychellois minister of transportation and tourism, has had with his Malagasy counterpart, Minister Bemananjara, have made it possible to evolve a joint policy and strategy for making the tourist industry a tool for real and beneficial economic development for the welfare of the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples. Indeed, with the law of competition becoming harder and harder in this area, joint efforts are absolutely necessary between countries of the same region to combine all assets and diversity capable of attracting our clients.

"In connection with research on the development of tourism, the role of the air transportation sector is decisive. We are not unaware, however, that the international context of this mode of transportation is very delicate. As proof, I will mention only the fluctuations of transportation rates due to the constant increase of operating costs and the problems connected with calling into question the legal framework of transportation laws on the international level.

"The survival of developing countries' airline companies, like our own, therefore depends on close cooperation in the most varied areas: training of personnel, maintenance of flight equipment, sales promotions, other arrangements.

"On the occasion of this Seychellois-Malagasy Week, a Malagasy exhibition of objets d'art in Victoria already provides proof of the complementarity of our possibilities with regard to tourist attractions.

"The same is true with respect to the cultural and folkloric wealth of our two countries. Indeed, besides the concern for strengthening the close ties which should unite the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples through the discovery of the Malagasy soul and profound feelings via the folklore which this company will perform, the aforementioned folkloric wealth also constitutes an undeniable tourist attraction. The combined harmony of the Malagasy 'Salegy' dance and the Seychellois Sega, among others, reflect the aforementioned complementarity.

"Economically and commercially, the extent of the area of possible cooperation is immense. With the exhibition and other demonstrations held during this week, our Seychellois friends will have the opportunity to evaluate the 'Made in Madagascar' products which we can offer them.

"But our cooperation does not stop there; it embraces several other areas, some of which have already been opened: training of personnel and technical professionals (the hotel trade, merchant marine, fishing, civil aviation, etc.).

"Mr Minister, gentlemen: We have come here with the firm conviction that the few demonstrations held in connection with this Seychellois-Malagasy Week: exhibition, folklore and sports matches, which will have given our respective teams the opportunity to become acquainted on the technical level and to establish friendly relations, will have helped to further strengthen the militant and progressive brotherhood between the Seychellois and Malagasy peoples.

"Long live Seychellois-Malagasy friendship and cooperation!

"Long live the president of the Republic of the Seychelles, Albert Rene.

"Long live the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar [RDM], Didier Ratsiraka."

Seychellois-Malagasy Week

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Seychelles coordinated with Madagascar for the week of 3-10 July, thanks to a successful initiative of the Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism and Air Madagascar, which is, as everyone knows, very interested in developing air traffic with the Seychelles, to which it has provided service once weekly for 3 years.

The idea received a very favorable response from the Seychellois Government and the Malagasy Government, which want to intensify relations between the two sister islands with the same basic options politically.

This explains why a very large official delegation composed of representatives of various ministries and headed by Mr Miniminy, general secretary of the MRTT and representing Minister J. Bemananara (Sports and Youth, Economy, Foreign Affairs, Interior, Information, etc.), visited the Seychelles on that occasion.

Initially a week for promotion of shipping routes and intensification of trade, with the support of both governments that week has become no more nor less than a week of Seychellois-Malagasy friendship. The "Seychellois-Malagasy Week" celebration was visited by the Malagasy minister of transportation, food and tourism in person, a move which greatly pleased the members of the Seychellois Government and the Seychellois themselves.

This week of Seychellois-Malagasy friendship and promotion has been highly successful, as the number of persons participating in the various cultural, sports, economic, commercial and gastronomic (Malagasy cuisine prepared by

Hilton (chef Rakotonamony) demonstration has been estimated at 25,000 to 30,000.

Two songs in Seychellois creole, very popular in the Seychelles and learned by the Voninavoko company several months prior to departure at the request of Air Madagascar, came as a great surprise to the general public of the Seychelles. The songs were "Foga l'Amitie" and "Zait Senel," accompanied only by typical Malagasy instruments (valiha, tsipetrika, spongavilany, kiloloka). This was a very successful undertaking, which greatly touched the Seychellois working class, again demonstrating the sincerity of the Malagasy people's desire for friendship.

It was also this same working class which was most attentive and sensitive to the Malagasy folkloric performances themselves, whose subjects were chosen from among those most deeply rooted in old Malagasy folk culture and tradition (famadihana [cult of the dead] of the high plateaus, bilo and ringa of the south). This Seychellois curiosity and sensitivity is better understood on learning that some Malagasy settled in the Seychelles more than a century ago and that the ancestors of many Seychellois, although today no longer speaking solely creole, include Malagasy.

These very professional and well-structured folkloric performances of the Voninavoko company, advised by Mrs Radaody Ralarosy, as well as the fashion shows were also loudly applauded every evening in the verdant and imposing setting of five large hotel complexes in the Seychelles by an international audience estimated at 300 persons each evening. This international audience--the Seychelles are starting their high tourist season--was also able to appreciate Madagascar's cultural wealth with wonder. These evening performances were also an opportunity for Air Madagascar to demonstrate its active presence in the Indian Ocean.

There were three football matches, public folkloric performances in the Mahe People's Stadium, tennis tournaments, fashion shows by Seychellois (Pirates Treasure) and Malagasy (including "Ny varavarana de Nosy Be") companies, a permanent crafts exhibition by CETA (Economic and Technical Crafts Center) and a permanent exhibition of the SOTENA (Majunga Textile Company) company of Majunga. It was later learned that commercial contracts have been signed by the latter two companies with Seychellois import companies and that most of the products exhibited were sold.

Moreover, Malagasy hotel businessmen (Holiday Inn, Rotonde, Hilton, Residence d'Ambatoloka, etc.) and travel agents (Trenascontinents, Trans 7, Somacran, CRTV) met with their counterparts from the Seychelles (Blue Safari, Coralline United Touring, Leon's Tours, Mason's Travel, Paradise Travel, SITA, Travel Services Seychelles, Ltd.) and other countries (MMV of France, Linblad of New York, etc.) in working conferences at the Mahe Chamber of Commerce and in a large hotel to examine the extent to which they could develop tourist relations between the two countries as well as regional travel. These technical conferences were followed by film and slide shows on the Seychelles and Madagascar.

This week of Seychellois-Malagasy Friendship was also another opportunity for both countries to demonstrate their desire for rapprochement by their decision to twin the city of Toamasina with the city of Mahe. A statement of intention to this effect was signed by representatives of both governments in the National House of Victoria in the presence of Mr Lahady Samuel, chairman of the Executive Committee of the faritany [province] of Toamasina, and Mr Stephen Jacques, fivondronana [towns and cities] chairman. A Seychellois delegation will visit Toamasina before the end of this year after the decision is approved by the Toamasina People's Council.

The friendship between the two governments and the two peoples was further sealed on the occasion of the receptions held by both governments, including the one held by the Malagasy delegation at the residence of the RDM consul in Mahe, Mr Jumeau.

Birth of EAFRIOTO

Tananarive MADAGASCAN-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Seychellois-Malagasy Week was broadened to include neighboring countries in the sense that it was also selected for studying the possibility of establishing a regional tourist organization whose founders are the Seychelles, Madagascar, Tanzania and Kenya and which will be titled the East African and Indian Ocean Tourism Organization (EAFRIOTO).

Whereas the Malagasy folkloric and sports groups and businessmen left the Seychelles on 10 July, the proceedings of the organization's constituent conference continued to 13 July. The leader of the Malagasy delegation, high officials of the Ministry of Transportation, Food and Tourism and Air Madagascar representatives actively participated in that conference.

Several commissions were set up to examine matters concerning tourism in and around the Indian Ocean. Among the new organization's objectives are the joint promotion and marketing of Indian Ocean and East African countries in tourist-producing countries, the operation of joint tourist offices abroad, the establishment of joint agencies to research the impact of tourism on the cultural, social, economic and spatial environment, etc., and the adoption of a poly- [as printed] the use by members of the association of existing hotel or tourist schools in these countries instead of seeking training elsewhere at prohibitive costs.

Such steps seem very propitious at a time when the operating costs of infrastructures and travel promotion costs are continually rising. They will make it possible to keep the sales prices of tourist products to the Indian Ocean at reasonable levels without, however, reducing the tourist revenues of the countries in question.

Learning from the failure of the former ATOI [expansion unknown], EAFRIOTO intends to rely heavily on tour operators (airline companies, tours, operators, travel agencies, hotels) in very specific operations and well-structured

programs. These tour operators will be separate members of the organization's Executive Committee, which will include the official tourist authorities of each member country.

It was unanimously decided to continue the proceedings of the regional tourist conference in Madagascar.

Twin Cities

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 2 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The twinning of cities is a custom which has been somewhat discarded. The Seychellois-Malagasy Week has remedied this. And noting the similarity of choices of both countries, the Seychelles and Madagascar, the significance and value of such a step can easily be grasped. The twinning of Mahé and Toamasina will officially be celebrated sometime this year following its approval by the Toamasina People's Council. Preliminary operations were launched in the Seychelles in the presence of Mr Lahady Samuel and Mr Stephen Jacques, respectively chairman of the Toamasina Faritany Executive Committee and chairman of the Fivondronana of Toamasina.

11915

CSD: 6400

BERENGER'S VIEWS ON REUNION INDEPENDENCE, INDIAN OCEAN ISSUES

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Aug 80 p 6

[Text] Saint-Denis de la Reunion (AFP/ANTA)--The general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM opposition party), Mr Paul Berenger, believes "intellectually" and "honestly" that Reunion is "destined for independence," as he stated in an interview which he granted to QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION.

"It is for the people of Reunion to choose the path which their country will follow," Mr Berenger said, according to whom "Reunion will inevitably move toward independence and integration in the region."

Mr Berenger is also of the opinion that "interisland cooperation will inevitably develop." In particular, he sees this in "the context of the countries of the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific group (ACP, as defined in the Lome Convention) of the region," maintaining that there is no "question of our being supervised by the European big brother."

We will receive more support from certain countries in the forefront of the nonaligned movement, such as India, the Scandinavian countries, Canada, Australia ... Nigeria, Mr Berenger contends, advocating a "fiercely neutralist policy."

Finally, the general secretary of the MMM believes that the transfer of Diego Garcia to Great Britain in 1965 was "illegal" and that the island of Tromelin, under French jurisdiction, should be returned to Mauritius.

11915

CSO: 4400

BEIRA PIPELINE SEEN AS KEY TO SA OIL EMBARGO

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Text]

SALISBURY — The Beira-Umtali pipeline may be the key to an intensified oil embargo against South Africa.

The pipeline, which fed Mr Ian Smith's UDI regime with oil until British warships began the Beira blockade, fell into disuse when Frelimo came to power in Mozambique.

Only a short length of it was damaged during the war but the Umtali refinery fell into disrepair as time went by.

Now the Zimbabwean Government hopes to have it back in action in six months to a year.

According to a source in Salisbury, the reactivated pipeline, supplemented by the rail links to Beira and Maputo, would make Zimbabwe independent of supplies from South Africa.

A Dutch Member of Parliament, Mr Nico Scholten, who is a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, has just left Zimbabwe after talks with the Government aimed at as-

sessing the effect of a South African oil embargo on neighbouring black states.

Mr Scholten would not discuss the results of his talks other than to confirm that they had been "fruitful."

The Dutch Government had already promised a "considerable" amount of aid to help the black states repair or construct their own oil lifelines, he said.

The Salisbury source pointed out that Botswana could be fed oil through Zimbabwe once the pipeline was opened.

Swaziland could get its supplies through Mozambique.

Lesotho used so little fuel that supplies could be flown in once an international embargo became fully effective.

Once this was done, international political pressure on oil producers and shipping lines to cut South Africa's oil supplies would become more effective, the source said.

'HORIZONT' CARRIES ANGOLA'S MPLA DECISION ON PARTY CONGRESS

AU241231 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue Nr 38/80 pp 25, 26

[Decision of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee on the convocation of the First Extraordinary Party Congress]

[Text] In keeping with the directives issued by the First Party Congress in 1977, the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party will hold the First Extraordinary Party Congress in December 1980. After a year-long, embittered, but ultimately victorious, struggle against colonialism and its followers, on 10 December 1977 Angola's People's Liberation Movement constituted itself as a Marxist-Leninist party. Thus it created for the workers and peasants, for our people and for the entire society an instrument of decisive importance for building a people's democracy and socialism on scientific foundations in our country.

After setting up provincial and municipal party committees and after correcting and improving the working methods in all walks of social life, after a national corrective commission had been set up and after a careful purging action had been implemented within the ranks of the MPLA movement, we must now set up the party's basic organizations. In doing so we should proceed from the principle that "those who demand more than they deserve, should not belong to the party."

The working people's critical approach was a remarkable contribution to the corrective movement. Thus a road was initiated which will also be pursued in the future for the purpose of keeping the party pure. Thus the party will be enabled to fully and effectively play its role, which our unforgettable President Agostinho Neto characterized as follows: "The party is the foundation upon which the country's entire political, economic and social life is based. It is the party of the workers class which, basing itself on Marxism-Leninism, directs all socioeconomic and political structures."

The first congress adopted significant decisions for the future economic-social development of the country. As stated in the preamble of the "Basic Lines for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Angola for the Period 1978-80" the conditions existing at the time of the first

congress-- a congress during the course of which lack of experience in planning problems, considerable shortage of cadres and the absence of important statistical information became clearly apparent--did not permit the elaboration of a unified national plan for the period until 1980 containing detailed data on working methods and deadlines.

These tasks had to be solved in an atmosphere characterized by the unfavorable heritage left us by colonialism and two national liberation wars. In addition to this we must deal with a continuous undeclared war, imposed on us by imperialism in this part of Africa with the help of the racist and fascist regime in South Africa and its puppets.

In his desire to hamper national reconstruction work and intimidate our people because of their consistent internationalist assistance for the liberation of peoples, the enemy violated our borders, massacred old men, women, young people and children and inflicted heavy damage on our economy. Irrespective of all the difficulties ensuing from this, effective steps were taken in the realm of developing agriculture, industry, health care and education and other spheres, thus working toward the solution of the problems besetting our nation. Nowadays incontestable successes can be observed.

The death of President Agostinho Neto, our unforgettable leader, who stood at the head of our people in a protracted and complicated struggle, was a heavy blow against the revolutionary process in Angola. His death greatly affected the entire nation.

Thanks to their confidence in the MPLA Labor Party our people quickly succeeded in transforming their sorrow into determination in order to continue to struggle untiringly for the legitimate interests and strivings of the working masses, particularly the workers and peasants and to take active part in guiding the destiny of the country.

Faithful to the oath of the Central Committee and all party members to our unforgettable President Agostinho Neto, faithful to his behest and his teaching, the party members elected Jose Eduardo dos Santos president of the MPLA Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola and supreme commander of the armed forces. He is continuing the work of our immortal and unforgettable leader, following in his footsteps.

There have been remarkable efforts of the state apparatus in the various spheres of social life of our nation to solve the problems of the working people to the degree that is possible under the prevailing circumstances.

We have also succeeded in convincing the world of our reliability in international relations. During the two liberation wars our people obtained internationalist assistance from the socialist countries, from some African states and from friends in all continents. Now we give the same internationalist support to Africa's embattled peoples.

The recent Extraordinary Party Central Committee session was of great importance because it analyzed the experience gathered so far. The guidelines adopted at this session will make it possible to solve the country's economic and financial problems in a realistic and tangible manner.

The 6th regular Central Committee session will also formulate decisions and guidelines aimed at fulfilling the great goals of the party. This particularly affects the task of forming a people's assembly and strengthening the unity of the party. These are important guarantees for our national unity.

It is for that reason that the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party convokes the First Extraordinary Congress from 4 to 10 December 1980 for the purpose of examining the guidelines on the country's socioeconomic development and complementing the Central Committee.

As President Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out "the party will hold the First Extraordinary Congress to assess the fulfillment of the tasks pertaining to national reconstruction in the socioeconomic field and to approve the directives for development plans to 1985. A balance sheet will be drawn of the party's organization work, the composition of the social basis will be analyzed and, at the same time, discussions and deliberations will be held on the admission of workers and peasants to the Central Committee."

The congress is the highest forum of the MPLA Labor Party on the national level. It is convoked every five years. This forum examines the entire life of the party as well as all spheres of social life and adopts pertinent decisions.

It is the task of the congress to define and determine the guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development and the methods for its implementation.

The congress, as the highest expression of democracy within our militant alliance, reflects the will of the entire party. Delegates were chosen from all party levels. This took place in an open and democratic discussion of the problems and documents that will be submitted for discussion.

The politically active masses participate actively in the elaboration of decisions.

Because of the special nature of the First Extraordinary Congress and in keeping with the guidelines determined and approved by the Central Committee, the congress will be attended by:

The members and candidate members of the Central Committee; the section chiefs of the Central Committee; five members of each provincial party committee; members of the government and ambassadors; members of the National Secretariat of the JMPLA, the party youth; members of the National Secretariat of the Women's Organization (OMA); members of the General

Secretariat of the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA); one representative of each trade union who is, at the same time, an active party member; delegates of the basic organizations of the defense and security organs; delegates of the basic party organizations in all the provinces.

The MPLA Labor Party Central Committee demands that all party members coming from the various areas of social life be represented in an adequate manner at the congress.

The Central Committee has already formed a National Preparatory Committee for the First Extraordinary Congress. This preparatory committee will be responsible for the entire preparation and organization of the congress.

Stress will be laid on the following activities:

1. Determine and mobilize the preparatory organs on all levels;
2. Prepare and carry out meetings in enterprises and prepare and carry out conferences on the communal level;
3. Hold conferences in the provinces; and
4. Carefully organize the congress and successfully implement all the initiatives in connection with the congress.

In addition, the Central Committee urges all workers, peasants, soldiers, revolutionary intellectuals, all working people who are members of the party or members of the party youth or of mass organizations to intensify their efforts once more, to increase labor productivity, improve their discipline and vigilance and wage an even more consistent struggle against any maneuvers of the enemy, against petty bourgeois behavior and customs, such as sabotage, laggardness in work, tribal ways of thinking, parochialism and racial prejudice, thus defending our achievements in an even more effective manner, in honor of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and as an expression of our consolidated national unity.

The MPLA Labor Party Central Committee calls upon all the people to help effectively in preparing the First Extraordinary Congress and form a National Assembly.

In close alliance with the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee and the president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos--who loyally continues the work of the glorious and immortal leader of the Angolan revolution--let us lead the First Extraordinary Congress to another victory in the struggle for the consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of our people:

The struggle continues: victory is certain:

Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party

Luanda, August 1980, year of the First Extraordinary Party Congress and the formation of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4403

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW AIRCRAFT PURCHASES--The Government of Angola ordered a Fokker F27 Marit'ime at the recent Farnborough International Air Show. The aircraft will be delivered in a few weeks. Stationed in Luanda, the F27 Maritime will be flown and maintained by TAAG-Angola Airlines. Prospective missions include fishery protection, offshore installation control, search and rescue operations and sea surveillance duties along the 1,600 km long coastline. Sonangol, the state oil company of Angola, has bought an F27 Mk500 Friendship to replace an obsolete DC-3 Dakota. Following delivery in March 1981, the aircraft will be used to transport personnel of Sonangol and several foreign oil companies from Luanda to oil drilling locations in Soyo and Cabinda in the northwest of Angola. For this purpose the aircraft is fitted with 56 seats. But since it is a combi-version of the F27, various combinations of passengers and cargo can be flown. The quickly convertible interior in combination with the large cargo door permits regular transport of materials and supplies to the drilling locations. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1853]

EDUCATION DELEGATION RETURNS--The Angolan deputy minister of education in charge of primary education returned home yesterday after visiting the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. He led a delegation of the Central Committee Department of Education, which met officials in the two capitals. They exchanged experiences in the field of education and teaching. [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 80 AB]

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES--The minister of agriculture has estimated agricultural losses resulting from the incursions of the South African army into Cunene province since 1978 at about \$36 million. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 20] 9516

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

FRENCH ASSISTANCE TO BANGUI--France has granted the Central African Republic a loan worth 700 million CFA francs in addition to budgetary aid. It will be used to buy new equipment for the administration of divisions and subdivisions which received no aid from the imperial regime for many years. In addition to this, a sum of 2 billion CFA francs will be made available next month for paying off state debts to the private sector and for compensation to those who were victims of the 21 September 1979 looting. [Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT 26 Sep 80]

CSO: 4400

'AFP' REPORTS ON ALGERIAN PAPER'S INTERVIEW WITH CHAD'S ACYL AHAMET

AB221820 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Algiers, 22 Sep (AFP--In an interview published Monday by the Algerian daily newspaper, EL MOUDJAHID, Mr Ahamet Acyl, the Chadian foreign affairs minister, stated that President Goujouni Queddei's National Union Government of Chad (GUNT) is determined to defend to the very end the Lagos accords, which remain the only legal framework and the only hope for saving the Chadian nation.

After formally denying rumors that there is tension with the GUNT, Mr Acyl vigorously denounced Egypt's interventions in the Chadian conflict in support of Mr Hissein Habre's troops. He explained that heavy transport planes belonging to Egypt land at Abeche, where Egyptian technicians are training the rebel forces.

He also lamented over the attitude of President Leopold Senghor of Senegal toward the GUNT. After declaring that we are not harboring any Senegalese opposition members, the Chadian minister stated that if Senegal has any internal problems or has any problems with Libya, those problems are between her and Libya. We are an independent people and are therefore free to deal with any peace and freedom loving country of the world. We hope that President Senghor will reconsider the decision that he took on the GUNT during the previous OAU summit in Freetown.

On France, Mr Acyl explained that she gave us repeated assurances that she would support the GUNT. But as a matter of fact she has put at the disposal of the rebel all her information services, he added, referring to Mr Hissein Habre.

In answer to a final question on the military situation in Chad, the Chadian minister explained that several positions held by the opponent, both in the capital as well as in the interior have been captured by our troops.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FAN FORCES' ACTIVITIES--Mr Miskine, vice president of the command council of the Armed Forces of the North [FAN], whose leader is Mr Hissin Habre, last week in Ndjamena accused France of delivering arms and munitions to the forces of Mr Guokouni Oueddei, the president of Chad. In other news, according to witnesses, the grand mosque in the Chad capital city was bombarded on Friday at the hour of prayers, from the [premises of the] president of the republic, held by particals of Mr Goukouni. These shots reportedly left many wounded. Finally, in Dakar, where he has been since Saturday, Mr Hissin Habre was received by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, who is presently visiting Senegal. (AFP) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Sep 80 p 7] 9516

CHADIAN STUDENTS TO USSR--Thirty-six young Chadians will soon leave for the Soviet Union at the invitation of this country, to pursue studies at the Soviet universities. On the other hand, observers note that students living in the sector controlled by the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre have decided not to leave their country for academic reasons as long as the civil war continues. [Paris AFP in French 0846 GMT 16 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

EEC AID MISSION CONCLUDES TALKS, RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AB290835 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A new era of cooperation between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of the Congo is about to begin-- the new phase of cooperation provided for by the second Lome convention. This is the result of the visit to our country by the programming mission of the fifth European Development Fund. This mission, which arrived in Brazzaville on Tuesday evening, concluded its discussions last night with the representatives of the Congolese Government. The talks concerned the preparation of the new program of aid to be granted to the Congo within the framework of the second Lome convention. According to the joint communique issued at the end of the discussions yesterday evening, the meeting took place in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and understanding.

During the discussions, the Congolese delegation disclosed the main objectives of its development plan as well as the orientation of its economic and financial policy. It announced the amount of money which should be invested to achieve these objectives and which it was requesting from the EEC. For its part, the EEC programming mission informed the Congolese Government that a maximum amount of 32 million units of account, that is about 9.4 billion CFA francs, will be placed at Congo's disposal in the form of a grant. The People's Republic of the Congo will also receive special loans amounting to 21.7 million units of account, that is about 6.6 billion CFA francs, and 4.7 million units of account, that is about 2.7 billion CFA francs, to finance its national development projects.

The two delegations exchanged views on regional cooperation and an amount of money ranging from 50 to 60 million units of account, that is from 14.6 billion to 17.5 billion CFA francs, will be reserved for the financing of regional development projects in Central Africa.

CSO: 4400

NAVY RECRUITING BECOMES INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 15

[Article]

[Excerpt] The new commandant of the navy, Commander Jean Lapique, solemnly received the pennon of the corps from the hands of Colonel-major Idriss Ngari, in the roadstead of Port-Gentil (Ogooue-Maritime). Beside the chief of staff of land and sea forces, Idriss Ngari, were Lt -Col -Major Anguille, Captain-Major Ratanga, and Lt Manyaga.

Col Idriss Ngari promoted the new commander, Jean Lapique, to this position to replace Commander Alain Beck, who has served for two years at the head of the Gabonese naval units.

During the two years he spent at the Port-Gentil base, the departing officer noted that active strength was increasing only slowly. This year, the navy was only able to recruit 27 elements in the high-schools and colleges, out of 50 available positions.

The reason for this deficiency in qualified naval personnel is above all the lack of inclination and information among the populace in the interior of the country. Still according to the opinion of Commander Alain Beck, only the coastal provinces of the Estuary, Ogooue-Maritime, and Nyanga, have supplied men to the national navy.

Further, the budget allotted to this corps, while clearly improved, was still insufficient.

As to Commander Jean Lapique, who has just been named head of the navy, he has 22 years of experience on French warships.

9516

CSO: 4400

REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR OF CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1809

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill gives a personal assessment of the first year of civilian rule in Ghana--a year dominated by bad economic news.

THE GOVERNMENT of President Hilla Limann and the People's National Party will be one year old on September 24. Spokesmen for the government have given assurances that significant progress has been made and prospects look good. While these sources are using the "restoration of foreign confidence in Ghana" as a criterion of progress, the internal situation continues to show deterioration, or steady stagnation. The government says it is laying a firm foundation for the future through its cautious rehabilitation of the "shattered economy". Approval of its approach has come from foreign sources from whom nearly £1,000m in loans has been received or promised. The thing that has shattered in Ghana is the fiction that such an economic structure can work, or even stagger along without falling down. We are witnessing clear illustration in Ghana of the truth that bankruptcy is serious when it is only financial, but crucial when it is economic and political.

Some observers see no coherent strategy from this government to address the basic structural problems of the economy. The internal politics of the People's National Party has demonstrated a related kind of blockage: a generation of mature political heads (some discredited) dominate the party by muscular stifling of more youthful dissent; it is not their representativity that is questioned but the nature of the interests

they represent. After nearly a decade of military rule, Ghana finds itself with five relatively indistinguishable political parties; the PNP has 71 members in Parliament, and until the Justice Apaloo affair brought them back to life, the other parties are also-rans. The democratic form exists, but what about the content?

Stability sought

After the June 4 upheaval last year and the handover to civilians, the watchwords of all the politicians were "stability" and the "success of the democratic experiment". What are the criteria for success -- the mere existence and maintenance of democratic institutions as a satisfactory form where stability is proven by the absence of *coups d'état* but threatened by rising and generalised frustration, or the gradual achievement of social peace through institutions visibly responsive to justice and the needs of the population and tailored in thought and practice to fulfilling popular aspirations?

Topical illustration of this is the issue of the remuneration of parliamentarians. The daily minimum wage for workers has been £4 since 1974 (or £1,460 a year). MPs are reportedly in line to receive £4,050 a month (or £48,600 a year). Any argument on the lines of "no worker in Ghana gets so

(little anyone) ... is involved — the minimum wage is a guideline which at present is well below starvation level. Any argument justifying the MPs' salary (on the grounds of the research staff necessary for a meaningful parliamentary role, etc. . .) and ensuring the workers' minimum is also invalid. What are these MPs doing anyway? The fact is that the government is outside of Parliament's control, especially when the government party has the majority there. But that is not the problem.

The problem is government policy. With regard to the sections of the population most affected by the hard times in Ghana, the government has now directed that workers of public corporations embarking on "illegal strikes" will be dismissed, public corporations should first show profit before consideration can be given to their employees' demands for a living wage. The mass dismissal of GHOC workers and Black Star Line officers was a preview of the new policy. It gambles on the growing reserve pool of labour, but unskilled only. It is also counterproductive: firstly, the International Transport Workers Federation boycott of Black Star Line vessels shows the possible international repercussions, secondly, it will irrevocably confirm the anachronism of the present TUC, and workers will categorically reject the mediation of leaders whom they clearly see as no longer representing their interests. Most importantly, however, this labour policy aims at the effects and not the causes.

This approach has at times characterised other government activity. The retirement of Flight-Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings, and Brigadiers Nunoo-Mensah and Quainoo last November marked the start of the "purification" of the Armed Forces. This was linked to a review of Forces' conditions of service and permanent surveillance of people seen as security threats, as well as a campaign of rumour on tribalist lines. For at least half of the PNP's first year in office, it saw the military as the major threat. It feels this threat has been neutralised by the above actions. However, no *coup d'état* has occurred in Ghana at a time of prosperity. In any case, the soldiers seem a little passive after the June 4 experience. One lesson to be drawn is that a mutiny is not a revolution. Another, more pertinent now, is that you cannot legislate worker discontent out of existence.

The semblance of social peace should not be taken for the reality. The basic fact in Ghana is the misery of daily life. Attendant facts are the exodus of skilled and unskilled people, persistent breakdown in transport and communications, shortages of local and imported commodities, and rising prices of these and of local foodstuffs. Another basic fact comes in two parts: first that there is always a minority who flourish in times of general adversity or can at least maintain reasonable living standards, and secondly that the interests of the ruling party and of other existing parties are more visibly linked to those of the privileged groups.

In the face of these facts, the performance of the Limann government has been of interest. On the economy, it has been adventurous only in terms of its coercive intent. Otherwise there has been no notable departure from basic economic options of the past. In fact, to counter the traditional "mismanagement", foreign management consultants are back to Ghana. Agriculture, the "cornerstone of PNP policy", is to undergo a two-year crash programme without any radical change in budgetary allocation, manpower deployment or even in the tenor, rhetorical declarations of intent.

Press freedom

In its management of the political situation, the PNP continues, apparently to court controversy because it knows it will only have to answer questions from the electorate in 1983. Debate about the tardiness of the Supreme Court to come into existence, the rejection by 71 PNP members of Parliament of Chief Justice Apaloo, the forthcoming cases of the "AFRC convicts", are all of interest. The work of the Press Commission will also be significant in theory — in practice, no amount of formal freedom will give bite to toothless journalism. The fact is that the ruling political party has the mandate of power to do as it sees fit and then manage the consequences until next election time. If the prognosis for the world economy is one of unrelieved gloom, an adequate (and printable) description must be found for Ghana's economy and the politicians in charge of it.

COURT OF APPEAL CONFIRMS APALOO AS CHIEF JUSTICE

AB231933 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The full bench of the Court of Appeal today unanimously declared that with the coming into force of third republican constitution, the person who was chief justice immediately before, became the duly appointed Chief Justice of Ghana.

Giving his judgement in the suit by Dr Amoako Tuffour on the constitutional status of Mr Justice Apaloo as Chief Justice, the presiding judge, Mr Justice Sowah, a Supreme Court judge, said under the Ghanaian system, the office of Chief Justice is to be determined according to its law, in other words, it is [two words indistinct] and he has been appointed as such. Consequently, his nomination for consideration and that consideration by the judicial council together with the submission of the incumbent chief justice of himself for approval parliament were each unlawful under the constitution. [as heard]

This judgement, Mr Justice Sowah said, was reached after due consideration of all the relevant pleadings and arguments of counsel, the case laws cited and with reliance on both the letter and spirit of the constitution.

Dr Amoako Tuffour, who filed his writ on the 9th of this month, was himself in court to hear the judgement. He was represented by a team of five lawyers led by Nana Akuffo-Addo. The others were Dr Osei Tutu Prempeh, Mr Tanta Taikata, Mr Amoako Glover and Mrs Joyce Reindorf. The case of the defendant was conducted by the Attorney General, Mr Joe Reindorf himself; the Deputy Attorney General, Mr Djabatey; and the Solicitor General, Mr Charles Tetteh. Other defense lawyers were Mr Isaac Oddoye and Mrs Cecelia Campbell, both principal state attorneys.

CSO: 4420

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS' SALARIES CONSIDERED EXCESSIVE

London WEST AFRICA in English 22 Sep 80 p 1808

(Text)

THE VEXED problem of how much a legislator should be paid has come to the surface again in Ghana, where the members of parliament are to receive £48,600 a year. This compares with the minimum wage for workers of £1,460. There has been a similar public controversy in Nigeria — not fully resolved — on the rate for the job of talking politics all day. The principle is clear: sitting in Parliament is regarded as a full-time job in both countries (but not in Britain, incidentally) and it should be rewarded in such a way that people of quality are attracted. In other words, a man who earns a good living as an accountant, or businessman, or lawyer, should be able to stand for Parliament without causing himself and his family financial hardship. A legislator should also be sufficiently well paid to be able to resist offers of bribery. On the other hand, a person should not be tempted for financial reasons to go into politics: a man standing for Parliament should be motivated by a desire to serve his country rather than by an ambition to make his fortune. Another factor that needs to be considered is that a member of Parliament normally (and honourably) finds that opportunities come his way to make money: many firms would wish to have an MP as director or adviser, many banks would be glad to lend him money for investment, and so on.

There is thus a line to be drawn. The indications are that the Ghanaian level has been set considerably too high, and the authorities stand accused of insensitivity. Ghana has special circumstances because everyone is being urged by the government to tighten his belt; indeed, most people are

forced by economic constraints to tighten their belts whatever their wages. In those circumstances it does not behave legislators to be seen to be getting fat. The other special circumstance in Ghana derives from the argument that both main political parties to some extent represent the interests of the better-off sections of society (this argument, which President Limann's PNP would indignantly reject, is developed in an article on the opposite page). It is certainly important that the Ghanaian working man, who has much to put up with and whose discontent is making itself visible in the rash of industrial disputes in the country, should not feel that the politicians who rule him are of a different, privileged class.

President Limann's first anniversary in power has been slightly blighted by this dispute. It is also a reflection on the PNP that after a year there is still no operational Supreme Court. Some journalists feel that the composition of the Press Council also reveals an insensitivity.

As has been argued before in West Africa, these defects (if they are defects) have to be set against the huge advantages of having a constitutional government that respects the rule of law. Ghanaians have had a year of freedom: they are not in danger of being arrested without due process of law, of being beaten-up by soldiers in the market-place, or of being shot without proper trial. Ghanaians are also able, if they do not like the way this government is acting, of replacing it by means of the ballot-box in 1983. These are precious things.

LIMANN PROVIDES DETAILS OF AMNESTY MEASURE

AB241531 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The President, Dr Limann, has appealed to Ghanaians to sink their differences and unite to ensure a peaceful and stable society for national development. Dr Limann was addressing a parade of workers and voluntary organizations at the Independence Square in Accra today to mark the first anniversary of the third republic.

A number of prisoners and all political exiles and refugees have been granted general amnesty to mark the anniversary. The instrument granting the amnesty was signed by President Limann and takes effect from today. Under it all ordinary prisoners serving sentences of 5 years or more have their sentences remitted to half. If they have already not served half or more of their sentences a remission is granted in respect of the remainder. The sentences of all others under sentence of death who have remained in the condemned cells for a year or more are also commuted to life imprisonment. Those serving life imprisonment and have not served 15 or more [as heard] have also been granted remission in respect of that part of their sentences exceeding 15 years. Those serving life imprisonment and have already served 15 or more years are to enjoy a remission in respect of the remainder of their sentences.

All convicted persons, who are aged 70 years or more, and have served 3 years of their sentences, are also to be released.

The amnesty does not however apply to persons convicted in absentia or those wanted for criminal offenses. It does not also cover persons convicted by court for such offenses as murder, the use of offensive weapons, causing bodily harm, rioting with weapons, mutiny, robbery or those with two or more previous convictions.

Similarly, those convicted by the special court set up by the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] and the special tribunal will also not benefit from it.

GHANA

BRIEFS

GHANA-CANADA AGREEMENT--Ghana and Canada yesterday signed a technical assistance agreement involving a grant of 4.5 million Canadian dollars. The grant will be used for rural development in the northern region. The deputy minister of finance and economic planning, (Dr Nyakoteh), signed for Ghana while the Canadian high commissioner in Ghana, Marc Faguy, signed for his country. Under the agreement, the grant will be used to finance the foreign exchange component cost of the program to adjust the cost of technical experts. [Excerpt] [AB281221 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

REPORTED FAMINE DEATHS DENIED--The government has issued a statement denying recent press reports that some people had died as a result of famine in Turkana area. The report, which was published culminating from allegations by two Turkana MP's, was described as baseless and misleading. The statement added that during the last financial year the government spent over 34 million shillings in buying food which was issued free of charge to Kenyans in the famine-stricken areas, including Turkana. The government also stated that it was continuing with distribution of food in the areas hit by drought, and in Turkana alone, the government spent 610,000 shillings and sent some 2,000 bags of maize and 800 bags of beans to supplement stocks already sent there. [Text] [LD272246 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

SIGNIFICANCE OF DOE'S NATIONWIDE TOUR NOTED

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

LAST WEEK THE Liberian leader Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, accompanied by high ranking officials of government including cabinet and PRC members, flew into Lofa County on the last leg of a nationwide tour to acquaint himself with the problems and needs of the people while at the same time explaining the policies, aims and objectives of his six-month old regime.

THE VISITS, THOUGH brief, provided an opportunity for rural Liberians to see their new Leader in person and discuss with him and members of his government issues which affected their existence as the broad majority of the people of this country.

HEAD OF STATE Doe also used the occasion to inform the rural dwellers that his regime, steered by the People's Redemption Council, did not come to being as result of mere greed for power but rather to redeem the Liberian people from the shackles of oppression and depression and other forms of social injustices.

BUT WHY ARE such visits necessary? Why did the M/Sgt. embark on such arduous tour of towns and villages in the rural areas to acquaint the masses with the course of the new government?

MORE OFTEN THAN NOT: new leaders are jittery in rounding-up support from the majority of the people they lead, primarily because the speeches of their predecessors were characterized by promises of all sought and rhetorics which are either short-lived or unrealizable.

BUT FROM THE frank and fair talks M/Sgt. Doe held with his rural people throughout his eight-county tour, it can be seen that his main motive was to get first-hand information about his people's needs while assuring them at the same time that the PRC belongs to them all.

HE INFORMED THEM openly about the appalling conditions of the state of the nation's economy, thereby cautioning them not to expect too much too soon from his government no matter how good-intentioned his government's pledges so far to them.

THE PRC GOVERNMENT, M/Sgt. Doe told his people, would do all that is in its economic powers to provide them with those essentials of life needed to help alleviate their long-suffering conditions.

NOW THE TOUR is over and the rural population has been made to understand that all their needs could not be met in a matter of months.

BUT HEAD OF STATE Doe has made it clear by his visits that his government is that of the people and for the people.

LIBERIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MATTHEWS MEETS WITH EGYPT'S KAMAL ALI

AB222047 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews has reaffirmed Liberia's commitment to the Organization of African Unity, OAU, and the nonaligned movement.

Minister Matthews, who is representing Liberia at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, was speaking last Friday, when he met with his Egyptian counterpart, Hasan Kamal Ali, to improve relations between Liberia and Egypt. He told Mr Ali that the government of the PRC is dedicated to building a just society and improving the living conditions of the Liberian people. He assured Mr Ali that despite the change of government the new Liberian leadership will maintain the friendly relationship between his country and Liberia.

The Egyptian minister for his part said that his country would provide technicians to assist in the development of Liberia.

A release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Monrovia said Minister Matthews, accompanied by Liberia's permanent delegate to the UN, (Wilson Tassman), and assistant foreign minister, (Alphonso Kawa), also had discussions with Mr (Costanzo), vice chairman of City Bank in the United States. Minister Matthews told Mr (Costanzo) that confidence in the Liberian economy is now moving smoothly.

The vice chairman indicated to Minister Matthews that his institution was closely watching the International Monetary Fund's stabilization program with the Liberian Government. He said that as soon as City Bank is satisfied with the viability of the program he would spread the word to other financial institutions to assist Liberia revive its economy.

CSO: 4420

PROPERTY OF TOLBERT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFISCATED

AB242221 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The cochairman [of the People's Redemption Council] Weh Syen has announced the immediate confiscation of the properties both real and personal of 20 persons who are wanted by the People's Redemption Council. Those affected are former vice president, Bennie Warner; former Sinoe senior senator, (Harry C. Breachbea) and former Montserrado council senator S. Edward Peal.

Others are: former marshall territory representative Leroy E. Francis, former army chief of staff Gen Henry Johnson and the former secretary general of the defunct True Whig Party, Mr Clarence Simpson, Jr.

Other officials of the ousted Tolbert government whose properties have been confiscated are Miss Florence Chenoweth, former minister of agriculture; Mr J. Oliver Bright, a former minister of justice and the former youth and sports minister, Estrada Bernard, as well as Mr William Dennis Jr, of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation.

Others are: The former managing director of the National Ports Authority, Mr Joseph (Garbah); the former managing director of ELEC-TV, (Mr Chimanos Karl Williams); Mr (J. Heward) Wilson of the Liberian Development Corporation and (Woolbroke Clark) of the General Services Agency.

Properties of Mrs (Greta Billy), Esther (Billy), (Camina Tolbert Doe), Mrs (Steven Bamba), (Edwin Rollings) and the president of the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment, (Elias Salibi), have also been confiscated.

Earlier this month, the PRC Government issued a public warning calling on 21 former government officials to return home by the middle of this month or have their properties confiscated. Up to now, only one of them, (Mr Joe Richards) a former managing director of the Free Zone Authority has returned home.

MINISTER ON CONGO PEOPLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt]

The revolution is against corrupt individuals and not the minority Americo-Liberians as negatively believed, Information Minister Gabriel Nimely said last Friday.

The so-called "congo-people" are citizens and are important to the nation as anyone else, Minister Nimely said.

"We all must work together as one people, with one destination, to build a progressive Liberia," he said.

The Information Minister, who was speaking when he installed the Assemblies of God High School Afternoon Session, student government officers, said it was only corrupt elements within the society that were being weeded out.

The Minister however said frankly that corruption cannot be wiped out totally from any society. He noted that what the P.R.C. was endeavouring to do was to minimize this immoral practice.

Minister Nimely admonished government officials to perform their duties with integrity and conscientiousness, as April 12 was a living testimony that those who trample the rights of the people would have to pay the penalty one day.

OFFICE OF REACQUISITION ESTABLISHED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text]

An office to manage all confiscated property belonging to former government officials has been set up.

*Named "Office of Re-acquisition" it was originally entrusted with the management of farms of the late William Tolbert, James T. Phillips, Jr., and Charles King. Its functions will now include real estates, corporate shares and other effects confiscated.

It is headed by Captain S. Kalongo Luo, who is also Assistant Agriculture Minister for Technical Services, with a 6-man supervisory board chaired by Army Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

The office, temporarily at the Agriculture Ministry, will work along with other agencies in carrying out its duties.

Speaking in an interview Wednesday, Captain Luo and his chief assistant, J. Yanqui Zaza, said their duties also entail the locating and assessing of confiscated assets.

They said it was not so much the matter of taking away former government officials property, but one of reacquiring those things that "the people considered as having been gained illegally."

Noting that plans were being worked out to use the property to benefit the nation, the officials said those assets "ably" managed by others under government supervision will not be taken over by them.

On confiscated houses, the officials said tenants occupying those houses will stay and the rent will be paid into government revenue.

Soldiers occupying confiscated houses will continue to live there for the time being, the officials said.

The officials also spoke of the possibility of having ransacked houses renovated.

DOE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS TO PUBLIC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Sep 80 p 8

(Text)

The appointment of five managing directors and board members of seven public corporations has been confirmed by the Head of State with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council.

J. Armah Karmo has been appointed managing director of Liberia Timber and Plywood Corporation, with Samuel Carter, Bai M. Gbela, Captain Roosevelt Savio and Sandei Cooper as board members.

Charles B. Roberts, Jr. goes to the Liberia Telecommunications Corporation as its managing director, while Edwin Sambola becomes chairman of the board. Also on the board are Col. Emmanuel T. Twagby, Henry Grimes, and Dr. Peter Nasgow.

The National Housing Authority is headed by Jacob Doughty with Dr. Thomas Boker as board chairman. Other board members are Hilary Dennis, Mayor Gayflor Y. Johnson, and Walcott Benjamin.

The Liberia Electricity Corporation managing director Harry Yuan retains his post, while Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf becomes chairman of the board. The board members are Francis Cooper, Col. Mack M. Kollie, and George Svandnick.

Dr. Foday Promah is now board chairman of the Liberian-Libyan Holding Company with Counsellor John Weh Togtie and John G. Sumo as board members.

The National Social Security and Welfare Corporation is now headed by George Bolo, while Health and Social Welfare Minister Dr. Kate Bryant is made board chairman. The board members are the Ministers of Planning and Economic Affairs, Finance, Labour, Youth and Sports, and the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia.

Commerce Minister Joseph Douglas is board chairman of Air Liberia with Lawrence Doe, Henry Barquette, and Miss Maitta Beyslow as board members.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE MEASURES INSTITUTED TO STABILIZE ECONOMY

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 24 Sep 60 pp 1, 10

(Article by J. Blamo Robinson)

(Text)

The government of the People's Redemption Council has instituted strict revenue and expenditure measures designed to stabilize the nation's economy in view of the present world inflationary conditions.

As of September 1, 1960, a variable rate surcharge was imposed on all dutiable imports with the exception of essential items, such as medications, foodstuffs, and other items beneficial to the poor masses.

A 7.5 per cent consular fee plus a 10 per cent stamp fee was levied on selected duty-free imports and a 5 per cent consular fee levied on all non-essential duty-paid imports, in view of the extraordinary circumstances facing the country which has given the urgent need to share equitably the burden of adjustment among all sectors of the economy.

A decision has been made to sell certain government assets, while income tax and excise duty rates have been raised upward. This means that the more money one makes, the more taxes he has to pay.

The government has also decided to introduce a 10 per cent tax on tickets for international air travel, to double the airport departure tax, and to increase other miscellaneous fees and licenses.

With regard to expenditure, all unspent salary allotments will not be re-allocated, and vacancies will not be filled, except for a few urgent cases. No further wage and salary increases to government employees will be granted during 1960/61.

The government is also determined to strengthen fiscal discipline in the execution of the current and capital budgets, since the sharp growth in expenditure has been partly due to inadequate expenditure control and transfers.

The Minister of Finance, Major Perry G. Zulu, revealing the decisions taken by government in a nationwide radio and television broadcast Wednesday night, blamed the past government for planning and fiscal policies which, he said, have resulted into the present economic problems.

He said in the face of the slump in economic activity, following the recession in the mining sector, the former regime undertook a vast expansion of public sector investment, the financing of which led to a sharp increase in external debt.

Minister Perry intimated that between 1967 to 1974, when the growth, the national external debt stock increased by 17 per cent from \$173 million to \$203 million. But

from 1974 to 1979 when the economy was declining, the national external debts stock increased from \$203 million to \$667 million, an increase of 224 percent. Associated with this was an increase in domestic demand which resulted in substantial decline in the domestic saving rate, the Minister stressed.

He attributed some of the major causes of the present financial difficulties to poor financial performance of the many public corporations that proliferated during the administration.

In some cases, he added, public corporations were burdened with additional objectives, resulting in the central government's subsidizing of certain services inconsistent with economic efficiency and financial profitability.

"As a result the productivity of public investment turned out to be quite low, resulting in the low generation of funds to service loans that were secured to finance those investments. Moreover, insufficient attention has

been given to the agricultural sector," the Minister explained.

He pointed out that the rapid increase in the budget deficit was due to increase in government expenditure, coupled with the low productivity of public investment, citing fiscal year 1978/79 when government spent \$141 million which was more than what it had collected in revenue.

He said the following year, 1979/80, government spent \$86 million more than what was collected, noting that these unfavourable conditions occurred because for example, over the fiscal year just ended, June 30, 1980, government collected \$168 million in revenue when it was estimated that \$212.7 million would have been collected.

"Fortunately, during that period, government realized \$13.9 million from International Monetary Fund sources and \$1.13 million from confiscated funds. However, during the same period government spent \$307 million, thus a deficit of \$96 million emerged."

BUSINESS LOANS NEGOTIATED IN NETHERLANDS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Sep 80 p 12

[Text]

The Acting Chairman of the National Investment Commission, (NIC) Prof. Dew Tuan-Wah Mayson, is in Holland to negotiate \$6 million loans to finance Liberian businesses.

About \$4 million of this amount is to be provided by the World Bank, while about \$2.5 million is expected to be given jointly by the Netherlands Development Association (FMO) and the Swedish International Development Association (SIDA).

These funds, along with additional funds which the NIC executive is expected to negotiate from other sources, are intended to be the running capital for the Commission's assistance program which is about to be launched as part of its efforts to promote the development of Liberian

businesses.

Prof. Mayson is also expected to brief the business executives on the new program of the NIC towards providing financial aid to small and medium scale enterprises operating in Liberia.

One of the major thrusts of the NIC has been the promotion of Liberian-owned businesses. To this end, Chairman Mayson, while in Europe, will speak to investors about the conducive investment climate in Liberia.

The visit of Chairman Mayson and his delegation came at the invitation of the Dutch associations which was approved recently by the Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M/Sgt. Samuel Kanyon Doe.

LIBERIA

DOE DETAILS COUNTRY'S MARITIME POLICIES

AB262034 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] The Liberian head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, M/Sgt Samuel Kanyon Doe, has declared that Liberia will continue to uphold its obligations to all international maritime conventions designed to promote and ensure safety at sea as well as efficient operation of vessels flying the Liberian flag.

In an address on the occasion of World Maritime Day, head of state Doe noted that Liberia had manifested this desire through the establishment of stations for inspection at practically all major ports of the world. The purpose, he said, is to ensure that Liberian registered vessels are manned by competent and experienced personnel.

Master Sergeant Doe further declared that Liberia would continue to implement the highest possible standards set by the International Maritime Consultative Organization, INCO, along with other necessary regulations in conduct and pursuit of its own maritime program. The Liberian leader called on maritime nations to unite efforts and promote good will, friendship and cooperation among nations that ply the ocean routes. In this connection, he hoped that the Liberian flag could be considered a general flag of service, friendship and cooperation among all nations of the world.

On Liberia's role in international maritime operations, head of state Doe revealed that Liberia is the leading maritime nation with 2400 vessels with approximately 76 million gross tons. He reassured the international maritime community that Liberia supports existing maritime and corporate registration programs. [Few words indistinct] intact, its ship mortgage laws and regulations which formulated those programs. He added: So will our revenue and finance laws remain.

On safer shipping and cleaning oceans, Master Sergeant Doe urged traditional and developed maritime nations as well as all other concerned organizations to assist developing countries with training facilities.

CSO: 4420

PRC 'SHOULD TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS' TO END RICE HOARDING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONE LIBERIAN POLITICIAN once succinctly observed that "what is wrong with us is us." This observation holds true for many aspects of the Liberian society, the rice situation in the country being no exception.

IT CAN HARDLY be reasonably denied that the question of rice has come to occupy a very vital position in the policy considerations of our authorities. It has been made quite clear in the recent history of our country what it would mean to deprive the average Liberian of his staple food .

WHILE THE 1979 rice argument cannot factually be said to have been the prime motive behind the April 14 showdown, it nonetheless was the precipitating factor that punctured the Tolbert administration and ominously rendered it an ineffectual regime that had outlived its usefulness.

PEOPLE NEED TO be reminded also that many of the great upheavals and Revolutions like those of the French and Russian in 1789 and 1917 respectively, were triggered off by food shortages. The old saying- a hungry man is an angry man, lay behind many mob actions.

THUS, MANY ENLIGHTENED Governments do not take the task of providing food for their people lightly. Little surprising, therefore, that one of the initial concerns of the PRC Government few weeks after the coup, was to insure adequate supply, if not more, of rice on the market. Besides short-term measures, such as giving the go-ahead to all rice dealers to import rice into the country, the Government immediately entered into negotiations with foreign businesses for help in this direction .

WITHIN A MATTER of weeks on embarking on this policy, the United States Government positively responded and the outcome was a generous even if modest \$5 million worth of parboiled rice to be delivered on an aid assistance basis.

IN AUGUST, 155,000 bags of pussawa were expected, the consignment of which was supposed to have temporarily eased the scarcity of this all-important commodity on the market. But it is becoming clear that some unscrupulous anti-revolutionary marketeers are bent on fanning the embers of discontent by obstructing the flow of rice supplies to the people.

IT IS A well-known fact that in their mad rush to acquire fast dollars at the expense of the Liberian people, some rice dealers indulge in hoarding (storing large quantities somewhere), thereby occasioning artificial shortages. The practice is for most of them to sell the rice in small cups while feigning ignorance about the reasons for the shortage.

WHILE NOBODY IS denying rice dealers and their collaborators the right to make modest profits, the disdainful habit on their part to dangerously hoard a commodity that is near to the hearts of our people can only be interpreted as open sabotage to the efforts of the PRC Government, for in the final analysis, the situation would tarnish the Government's image as one that lacks the ability to provide for its people.

BUT MENTION SHOULD be made also of the suspicion in the minds of many Liberians that while rice dealers are largely to blame for this anomaly, it would appear that some big fishes either at the Freeport where rice supplies are initially deposited upon arrival, or in the various agencies, may have also been contributing to the unwholesome dealings.

IT NEEDS TO be emphasised that the time for responsible behaviour, honest dealings and patriotic sympathy is becoming ever more pressing and evident in this period of our nation's thrust for higher heights. We need to know when it is necessary to place the interest of the state above our own selfish interests.

THE STRUGGLE FOR rice and rights does not and cannot mean a rat-race struggle to put more money in unscrupulous pockets, but a life and death struggle to ensure at least a bowl of rice for every man, woman and child in every home.

THE PRC SHOULD take immediate steps, therefore, to discourage this trend which is threatening to back-pedal our nation's progress.

LIBERIA

LIBERIA, MALAYSIA SIGN OIL PALM AGREEMENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] A \$49 million agreement for oil palm development at Decoris, near Pleebo City, Maryland County, was signed on Wednesday at the Agriculture Ministry in Monrovia between the governments of Liberia and Malaysia.

The project which will provide jobs for nearly 1000 people, will also generate an annual income of \$11 million by 1983.

Agriculture Minister, Ist.-Lt. Alfred T. Suah, signed for the Liberian Government while the General Manager of Kumpulan Guthrie Sendirian Berhad (KGSB), Mr. Kenneth James Pestana, signed for the Malaysian Government.

The project, which is financed by the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association and the government of Liberia, will cover about 12,400 acres of land, according to the agreement.

In remarks, the Agriculture Minister said, the major objective of the revolution, as always emphasized by the officials of the PRC government, is to improve the standard of living of all Liberians and to promote development through an integrated approach, with agriculture as the main focus.

He said the signing of the agreement, which is over a seven-year period, was a great stride in the direction of attaining such objective.

He hoped that the company would train local personnel to assume full control of the project within a four year period and would provide the utmost efficient services possible.

For his part, Mr. Pestana said a new era of cooperation has opened between Liberia and Malaysia, adding that "we will do all we can to make the project a success."

CSO: 4420

RECORD OIL PALM PRODUCTION DISCUSSED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Oil Palm production in Liberia hit an all-time high this year with the cultivation of an additional 9,800 acres of land in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh Counties.

This was disclosed by Liberia Palm Produce Corporation (LPPC) Managing Director Melvin J. Thornes in a recent interview with the Liberia News Agency (LINA).

According to the report monitored here by the NEW LIBERIAN, 7,500 acres were planted in Sinoe County, while 2,500 acres were planted in Grand Gedeh County.

Mr. Thornes is quoted as saying that the Sinoe project had progressed at a faster pace because it was partly financed by the European Economic Community

(EEC) while the Grand Gedeh one was solely financed by the Liberian Government.

According to the report, a Small Farm Holdings Project which the Corporation had embarked on in Grand Gedeh County had still not been able to get off the ground because of financial constraints.

Mr. Thornes is said to have indicated that the project was nearing its industrialization phase which would require about \$38 million to implement.

It might be recalled that LPPC, a subsidiary of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPAC), was established in 1977 to industrialize oil palm production.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

REPORTED RICE SHORTAGE--The Co-Chairman of the PRC Committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Captain Robert B. Nowoku has expressed grave concern over reports of alleged shortage of rice on the Liberian market. Speaking to consumers and businessmen at the Capitol last Wednesday, Captain Nowoku said the PRC Government was determined to alleviate the situation. He said his Committee headed by Lt. Col Fallah G. Varney will work with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation to find a solution. In brief remarks, Col. Harrison T. Pennue, Member of the Committee said the lifting of monopoly on the importation of rice and other essential commodities would help solve the problems of shortage. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 p 8]

PRC COCHAIRMAN IN SWITZERLAND--The Co-Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Major General Thomas Weh Syen, is in Zurich, Switzerland, on a special mission. Major General Weh Syen left here yesterday at the head of a three-man delegation which includes Dr. George Saigbe Boley, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs; and Emmanuel L. Shaw, Deputy State Minister for Economic Affairs. The Vice Head of State told newsmen shortly before his departure that the delegation would inspect facilities of Finoma Real Estate LTD, a Swedish Company which has presented proposal to Manage Hotel Africa in Virginia. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Sep 80 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4420

BEYE SPEECH AT FEZ CONFERENCE ON JERUSALEM

AB232229 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Alioune Blondin Beye returned to Bamako yesterday in the late afternoon. He represented our country in Fez, Morocco at the extraordinary meeting of the Islamic Conference on Jerusalem. Here is the speech made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Fez Islamic Conference.

[Begin recording] Mr Chairman, Your Highness, Your Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Honorable Delegates, permit us to thank in a respectful and brotherly manner his majesty the King of Morocco, his people, his government, the enthusiastic and warm-hearted people of Fez for the discreet and delicious Islamic and African welcome they have given us since we set foot on Moroccan soil.

Your Excellency, it is in fact the entire world community that the Israeli Zionists have again decided to defy with unacceptable impunity. Yesterday it was with this unjust impunity that it attacked and occupied Muslim territories. More than that, as though to mock us it carried out the profane gesture of setting the famous (al-Aqsah) Mosque in Jerusalem on fire on 25 August 1969. It is because these wilful acts, which are the expression of a medieval hatred of the (Uma), have been left unpunished that the dire enemy of the moslem world is continuing its acts of desecration. This is how today, in defiance of the pertinent resolutions of all world bodies, particularly the most universal organization, the United Nations, the Zionist [word indistinct] state has accorded itself the nonexistent right to declare Jerusalem the unified and eternal capital of Israel and ordered all national institutions to move to that city, which is [few words indistinct] and 30 centuries old.

Your Excellency, as His Excellency President Senghor said in his talented manner, there is absolutely nothing to justify this arbitrary act by those stubborn Zionists. This act has neither historical, legal, nor moral justification. On the contrary Jerusalem should not have undergone such an unacceptable measure because of the historical, legal and moral consideration due the 2 billion Muslims and Christians and all the faithful adherents of the three revealed religions.

For how long will we continue to tolerate the whims of this minor entity? For how long will our patience, which is characteristic of our deep religion, the Muslim religion, and which is being abused by the sworn enemy of our cause, for how long will this patience last?

Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, it is time, high time, for us to organize ourselves efficiently to wage the war of the century, the great war which will rid humanity of this cancer and will contribute towards saving the world [word indistinct] the primordial aim of Islam. Mr Chairman, the war that we must wage together must in other words conform to the three following rules:

First, we must be convinced of the fact that it is a holy war, as was usefully recalled by his royal highness Prince al Sa'id Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in his recent historic call to the Muslim people.

The second principle which should guide our strategy is the intangible principle of the unity of our common struggle. Our war for Jerusalem is linked with the heroic war of the Palestinian people under the firm and clear-sighted leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, their unique and legitimate representative, against Zionism.

Our war for Jerusalem, in other words our war for a free Palestine, is similar to the war being waged by SWAPO in Namibia against racist South Africa. It is true that the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis is no longer a possibility but a preoccupying reality.

Finally, the third principle which should support our just war: We must make sure we isolate the enemy and take away any credibility of its actions by exposing the sacrilegious character of its actions in order that the unconditional support it has and from which it derives its arrogance may collapse.

Mr Chairman, on such solid foundations the success of our war will be insured. The Malian Government, its head, President Moussa Traore, on behalf of the Muslim people of my country, has charged us with the duty of supporting recommendations made by the ad hoc committee. More than that, the delegation which we have the honor of leading has been charged with insisting on the drawing up and planning of concrete, realistic and decisive, that is, only those which are likely to dissuade the common enemy. And in addition to these numerous measures which have already been outlined by the eminent orators who spoke before me, we would like to insist on the one which in the present circumstances appears likely to destroy the enemy because it is [word indistinct] practical and operational. It is not the expulsion of the delegation from every, United Nations General Assembly. This measure, which could concretely be obtained by the [word indistinct] of the procedure for the verification of mandates, should be adopted by the conference as a sure possibility if by the 36th session the Zionist boycott not repealed its wicked law.

Mr Chairman, Your Highness, Your Excellencies, Dear Colleagues, Honorable Delegates, yesterday, today and always the Muslim Malian people, our government and our head, President Moussa Traore, are proud and ready to join all

the forces of the Islamic (Uma) in its difficult but noble fight against the Zionist racist entity. The Malian people will make their modest contribution to this war. The Malian people will provide, in the interest of all, the only wealth it possesses; this wealth comes neither from the soil, the subsoil, the mastery of technology, nor the unfair mechanisms of commercial exchanges, but from our history, our ancestral values based on bravery, courage, steadfastness, honesty and the sense of [word indistinct] pride. This strength, which is also that of Islam, will be used in the interest of safeguarding the certain values of Islam [few words indistinct] which measures its real dimensions more than us.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation of our party led by Col Youssouf Traore, secretary for information and culture of the BEC [expansion unknown], has recently visited China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. In a 21-day period, it had numerous working sessions with the authorities, and traveled some 4,000 km. At the end of the trip the delegation was received by President Hua Guo Feng, Comrade Li Xian Nian, vice president, and Deputy Prime Minister Comrade Ji Penfei. In the course of the interview accorded his guests from the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People], President Hua Guo Feng put the accent on the excellence of relations existing between Mali and the People's Republic of China. This situation, the Chinese president said, permits us to being each other help, assistance, and mutual respect. I am convinced, President Hua Guo Feng concluded, that we will be able to maintain and develop our relations in the ties which are going to be established between the two parties. The Mali press was represented in the UDPM delegation by our colleague Abdoulaye Sidibe, chief of the news division of Radio Mali. He is delivering to us here his impressions of the trip. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 6 Aug 80 p 3] 9516

SYRIAN AIRCRAFT DONATION--The national company "Air Mali" is being endowed with a new piece of equipment. The Super Caravelle, offered by President Hafez El Assad to General Moussa Traore during his official visit to Syria in February 1980, and delivered officially to Mali on Friday 18 July, in the presence of the deputy secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and of the ministers of transport, of trusts, companies and state enterprises, of AE [expansion unknown] and of international cooperation, of the director and certain officials of Air Mali--will starting from today be utilized on the African network: Upper Volta, Niger, Ivory Coast, Togo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegal. Colonel Amadou Baba Diarra, who presided over the ceremony, expressed the hope that the board of directors and the agents of Air Mali will make good use of this equipment which will play an important part in the recovery of the company's economic health. As for Syria, it went all the way in its gesture by putting at the disposition of Air Mali a team of 3 persons and a maintenance team for 3 months at no charge. One must also point out the gift of a sizeable lot of spare parts. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 21 Jul 80 p 3] 9516

CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

AGENDA FOR PLANNED MPM DELEGATES' ASSEMBLY DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 24-30 Jul 80 pp 3, 10

[Interview with Paul Berenger, secretary general of the MPM, date and place not given]

[Text] Following its congress-debate last Sunday, at which it clearly defined its concept of socialism, the MPM has scheduled an assembly of delegates on the subject "The Strategy of the MPM Before and After Winning Power," to be held on Sunday, 3 August, in Beau-Bassin. This assembly comes within the framework of consideration by the membership of the problems of building socialism in Mauritius. The discussion will deal with the basic themes in the party's governmental program, in particular nationalization and self-management. With this coming assembly of delegates in mind, LE NOUVEAU MILITANT asked the secretary general of the MPM, Paul Berenger, some questions, with a view to clarifying certain discussion subjects.

[Question] In what context is the coming assembly of MPM delegates situated?

Paul Berenger: The Central Committee of the MPM has naturally turned its attention again to the discussion in progress in and about the MPM on the subject of the socialism the MPM is seeking. Since the congress-debate held last Sunday at the Cinema Hall in Rose-Hill clarified and specified matters, the Central Committee wanted to go farther and above all to go deeper into discussion on the question of how our declarations of intention should really be translated into fact. Before discussing this further, I would like first to emphasize that in our view the discussion about the socialism of the MPM has not been concluded.

There remains a certain amount of confusion to be eliminated about what has changed in the MPM since its creation in 1969 and since the December 1976 general elections, on the one hand, and about what has not changed and what is essential in our view, as we have already said, on the other.

It is concerning this essential part, that is to say the hard kernel of the MPM governmental program, the nationalizations, self-management today and

tomorrow, that the discussion is in progress and must continue. Moreover, we have wanted also in these recent days to make it very clear that if the MDM seeks to build a Mauritian socialism in Mauritius in freedom, pluralism, respect for those of our traditions which merit preservation and in lucidity, this in no way diminishes our Third-World solidarity with the nonaligned progressive countries struggling against imperialism and the plundering of the Third World, and against the situations which are continuing in the Middle East, Southern Africa, the Western Sahara and the Indian Ocean.

For my part, I believe that it is above all on the subject of self-management and the nationalizations that debate will be carried further. On the subject of self-management, it seems to me that a confusion which I was combating as early as the beginning of last year, within the framework of a discussion with the various trends existing within the MDM, still continues. The confusion involves what self-management is and is not, while for us self-management means self-managing socialism in progress, a long process already undertaken. It is a whole self-managing fashion of building socialism precisely on the basis of and relying constantly on initiatives at the base level, the level of the enterprises, the associations of tenants, taxpayers, the trade unions in the enterprises, neighborhood committees, etc.

I will thus make an effort to review this confusion again in order to eliminate it. And this leads me to speak of the subject of the assembly of delegates which will be held on Sunday, 3 August, in Beau-Bassin, on the subject "The Strategy of the MDM Before and After Winning Power." This also leads us to the very heart of self-managing socialism, which is what we urge, and which led me to say in recent days that if the MDM, strong in the experience it has acquired since December 1976, and within the context of the economic crisis which developed and is deepening in Mauritius--if the MDM has seen fit to place much more stress than in the past on the economic austerity indispensable if we are to rescue the country from its present bankruptcy and the problems of management and profitability in general, we have at the same time insisted that the way in which we want to build socialism in Mauritius--and which is, I repeat, the very heart of self-managing socialism--is the same as always. In other words, we want to build this socialism from the base, from the base upward, with the most intensive participation of everyone on all levels, in the most extensive and lucid popular mobilization. The theme for the assembly of delegates on 3 August shows that we do not want to stop with declarations of intention. We want to examine with the party members, our intellectuals and our deputies how this declaration of intention can concretely be translated into fact. We will thus need to discuss again the concrete actions working in this direction, the overlapping of the trade-union struggle and the political struggle, the priorities to be established in order once again to translate this declaration of intention into fact. I have already said that for my part I think it desirable for the militants to abandon great declarations which are unrelated to reality and are not reflected in concrete and sustained action. Thus it will be necessary for all of us together, at

this assembly of delegates, to establish the concrete proposals which will emerge from the discussion about the socialism of the MCM itself.

[Question] Some militants say, rightly or wrongly, that to speak of economic rigor under the current system is to use rightist language. How would you answer that?

[Answer] The economic realities and the mechanisms of the economy do not unfortunately yield to desires or to revolutionary dreams. The best way, above all in an economic context such as ours currently, of slowing the socialist struggle is to fail to keep in mind constantly and in the greatest detail the economic mechanisms and realities, in order, naturally, to change them gradually. When I urge absolute economic rigor for the MCM when it wins power, I am urging first of all a perfect knowledge, on the part of all those who will find themselves heading the various ministries in the future, of their histories and the problems with which we will all as a team be faced. Then I urge a strategy in terms of an economic policy which will allow us to advance constantly and will not, on the contrary, provoke an upsurge in inflation, increase unemployment again, budget chaos which would play into the hands of the right wing, in order to avoid giving that right wing the tools with which to limit our advance. If there is one lesson we should all have learned from what has been happening in many of the East European and Third World countries since 1971, it is that the socialism we want to build cannot be built except in perfect and constant lucidity, above all where the economic policy to be pursued is concerned.

[Question] Aren't self-management and the dictates of austerity and economic profitability incompatible?

[Answer] It is not a question of self-management we would like to launch. It is a question of self-management already in progress, to be built and made more profound each day. As I said on 8 February 1979 in an editorial entitled "Self-Management: Myth and Reality," there are those who believe in a self-managing myth, an ideal which either does or does not exist and has no intermediary stages. It is in this sense that some people have rightly spoken of the "self-management escape" and said that the demand for self-management has disappeared into the myth. We see things differently. We differentiate between the distant ideal of widespread self-management, on the one hand, and on the other the stages by which one must inevitably pass to make constant progress toward this ideal. And it is thus that one must speak of self-management practice, the embryo of self-management, islands of self-management. For this concept, while retaining its nature as a distant ideal, is also an endless process anchored in reality and the concrete aspect of daily life. Either there is continuous progress or it is but a dream! Day-to-day self-management is the "self-management way" of functioning for a party or a trade union, it is the constantly increasing power of the wage-earners in the enterprises where they work, ever more profound participation in the cooperatives, neighborhood committees, autonomous associations of all sorts, etc.

And I hardly need add that none of this is in any way in contradiction with the economic rigor I urge at the head of tomorrow's socialist government, as well as in the individual enterprises, for it is an insult to the workers, to the small planters and to the cadres to believe that, provided with all the information, they will be incapable of showing all the good sense necessary.

5157

CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

MOOI TO RETAIN SAME POLITICAL STRATEGY

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 4 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The general strategy of the MOOI prior to and since it assumed power, as defined in the interviews granted by its secretary general, P. Berenger, and during the recent congress held by this party in the Cinema Hall, will undergo "no change." At least this is what can be concluded from the first assembly of delegates of this party this year, which was held yesterday morning at the New Devton Secondary School on Meldrum Street in Beau-Bassin. One hundred twenty-five delegates from all regions of the island, the members of the Central Committee and only 5 party deputies (Madun Dooloo, Jerome Bouille, Jugdish Goburdhun, J. C. Bibi and Suren Poonith) participated in this 4-hour meeting.

The general opinion expressed by all was that the discussions of the development of the party policy have been "extremely enriching, and thus positive." This is also the view of the president of the MOOI, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, who was questioned on this subject this morning.

However the line adopted by the MOOI, which some termed "moderate" again, did not have unanimous support from all regional branches of the party prior to this assembly. Serious reservations with regard to the current party line reached the Central Committee in the form of a 4-page document entitled "Lanalis de Klas" drafted by a group of influential militants in Quatre-Bornes. The document, signed by Paya Veerapen and Dev Ramano on behalf of the group of militants, warns the party leadership against the "rise in Mauritius of a new bourgeoisie" engaged in local industry, and against the tendency of the party leaders to push "into the background the struggle of the proletariat," which, this group of militants say, "should be the spearhead of any social change Mauritius undergoes."

Speaking during the discussion yesterday, Dev Ramano discussed the main suggestions contained in this document, in particular that the MOOI turn its attention again to the popular demonstrations against the increases in living costs (water, rice, flour, etc) and that the party "refuse to yield to the temptation to pursue its activity on the parliamentary level alone."

Mr Ramano demanded a reorganization of the branches of the party on the level of militant training, the organization of the unemployed, tenants, students, parents, teachers and small planters.

In response to Mr Ramano, the secretary general of the MDM pointed out the specific actions of the party and gave certain assurances concerning the "important" role the manual workers play in the strategy of the MDM. Mr Berenger also reiterated his condemnation of the superpowers (the United States and the USSR) because of their ambitions in the Indian Ocean.

No resolution was approved during the gathering yesterday morning. The discussions on the MDM strategy are continuing.

The president of the party said this morning that it would be well "for such discussions to occur more often in the MDM."

5157

CSO: 4400

'ADVERTISER' URGES LEADERS NOT TO SCORN UN INITIATIVE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial in column "Comment"]

[Text]

The likelihood of a settlement being reached in the near future on the SWA issue is almost negligible.

The difference, mistrust and jockeying between the parties is too great.

And yet one can't help feeling that unless there is peace, "it is to think about the unthinkable," to quote Herman Kahn's famous phrase.

The unthinkable of course is that unless peace is achieved, we will face an endless terrorist war which can only get worse.

The consequences are clear: the civilians up north will continue to suffer considerably, political and social uneasiness will

spread elsewhere and the economy can only go down.

At best, our only hope then would be that the Western Five will attempt to restrain the hand of Swapo through the offices of the Soviet Union and, presumably, will fail.

Moscow, being the political opportunist that it is, will naturally do all in its power to turn on the heat so that we will eventually find it prohibitively expensive to defend ourselves in terms of both lives and money.

Indeed, we may eventually reach the point that we will be threatened on all sides at once and in desperate need for help.

The point at which the Smith Government found itself early last year.

Too late then for the moderates in this country to make the best of an internationally-supervised election.

It is for these reasons that our leaders should think twice before scorning the latest UN initiative, irrespective of the obstacles.

This may be our last chance.

It may well be argued by some that we need time to put our house in order: that being the case, then we will have to start moving a lot quicker and a lot more imaginatively than what we have done in the past.

NAMIBIA REPORTEDLY FEARS RIGHT-WING BACKLASH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Andre Viljoen: "SWA Fears Another Right-Wing Backlash"]

[Text]

FEARS of a new right-wing backlash, fuelled by white election fever, are rife in South West Africa.

Serious outbreaks of racial violence at the Windhoek Show this week, attacks on coloured spectators at a recent stock-car meeting and a placard protest by young Heroldige Nasionale Party supporters on Friday are some of the signs that the year-long lull in right-wing activity may be over.

So far the right-wing rumblings have been confined to Windhoek but observers fear they could spread and intensify as the campaign for November's elections heats up.

Punch-ups

The power struggle between the three white parties threatens to revive the carefully patched-up animosity which erupted with the opening of hotels and residential areas to all races last year.

This week's show punch-ups, during which white hooligans

assaulted and swore at two black members of the SWA Council of Ministers and turned the crowded beer tent into a bloody battleground, raised half-forgotten spectres of once regular attacks on mixed couples and mixed bars.

The Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the white Republikeinse Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, have both spoken out strongly against the show riots.

Dr Viljoen has ordered a team of investigators to identify the show troublemakers.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in Windhoek, Brigadier Kobus Bothma, said three coloureds and a black had laid charges of assault arising from incidents at the show.

Mr Gregor Tibanyane, one of the two members of the Council of Ministers who were assaulted at the show, said he was prepared to publicly accuse certain policemen at the show of ignoring the cruel treatment of blacks by certain whites.

A spokesman for South West

Breweries, which ran the beer tent, said the trouble was started by about five young white men who threw a young coloured to the ground and shouted that all "kaffirs" and "hot-nets" must leave.

Some eyewitnesses said well-known members of the militant Wit Weerstandsbeweging were spotted near the centre of disturbance at the show.

Others said the violence was the work of the Kortenaarbende (Short Hair Gang), many of whom were local national servicemen.

Sworn at

Mr Tibanyane said he and his colleague, Mr Daniel Luipert, who were sworn at and punched when they bought cigarettes at one of the bars at the show, would decide what action to take after they heard the outcome of the Administrator-General's investigation.

On Friday, Dr Viljoen was the target of white right-wingers when a group of young HNP supporters staged a placard protest outside his Windhoek headquarters.

SWAPO STATEMENT CASTS DOUBT ON PRETORIA'S PARTIALITY

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 13 Sep 80 p 22

(Text)

WINDHOEK: In a statement on Monday, which is a response to the latest reply by the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Botha, to the Secretary General of the United Nations, the SWAPO-D movement resorts to strong language. The statement says that only the most cursed and anti-national and anti-people elements in this country will be prepared to be coerced into committing this act of high treason against the people. This statement is a referendum to army conscription for all South West Africans.

The statement says that Mr. Botha's latest reply is the stock reply to which the country has become accustomed over the last few years. It contains the usual recriminations, veiled threats, and is a virtual exercise in brinkmanship. The difference this time, the statement continues, is that Mr. Botha has introduced a new element for the country to consider, namely what he terms the "leadership in South West Africa".

The statement refers to Mr. Botha's references at length about United Nations partiality towards the SWAPO of Mr. Sam Nujoma.

FRUSTRATIONS BY PRETORIA

The statement says that SWAPO-D is on record as having said on many an occasion that no one has the right to impose any particular political party on the people of this country. But that is no reason for the Pretoria government to use this as an excuse to frustrate the aspirations of the people.

In his latest letter, the statement goes on, Mr. Botha deliberately tries to give the impression that he is writing on behalf of every political party in this country. His letter is couched in terms which express the opinions of every organised political body in this country.

SWAPO-D puts it on record that Mr. Botha does not speak on the movement's behalf, for the movement's views are diametrically opposed to those expressed by Mr. Botha in his letter.

HAS PRETORIA THE RIGHT TO CASTIGATE?

The statement says that in the past SWAPO-D has questioned Pretoria's political and moral right to castigate others for not being impartial. The movement sees a far worse case of partiality being practised here. The

Pretoria government is using its stalking horse, the DTA, to continue its blatant colonial rule which effectively deprives South West Africans of their right to self-determination and national independence. This is what Mr. Botha now calls the "S.W.A. leadership" which henceforth has to be involved in finding the solution to the South West Africa problem.

PRETORIA'S PARTIALITY

This "leadership" is a very special creature which came into being by degree or proclamation, or both, and passed by successive colonial governors, known as administrators general. The statement cites a few examples such as the Turnhalle Constituent Assembly being turned into a Turnhalle "parliament" with legislative powers, a DTA "government" installed with executive powers and a cabinet, and the handing over by Pretoria of its army and police units ostensibly to its colonial administrator but in reality these units are handed over to the DTA.

These, the statement says, are just a few examples of Pretoria's "impartiality" when it comes to its involvement and South West Africa's internal politics.

Mr. Adrian Eksteen, the South African ambassador to the United Nations, visited Windhoek last week to consult with the Turnhalle

"crowd", and it is certain that back in New York he will proclaim that every party in South West Africa is in support of his Foreign Affairs Minister's letter. The South African government, the statement goes on, does not want a peaceful solution of the South West Africa problem.

FORCED CONSCRIPTION

Instead of working positively to terminate the armed conflict through co-operation with the international community and with the South West Africa people, Pretoria, through its Turnhalle marionettes is steamrolling ahead to forcibly conscript South West Africans into its army.

Why, the statement asks, should the South West African people be forced to defend their own enslavement and Pretoria's dragonian rule in this country? What Pretoria is in fact doing is to force all South West Africans to fight against their own liberation, self-determination and national independence. Only the most cursed and anti-national and anti-people elements in this country will be prepared to be coerced into committing this act of high treason against the nation.

LANCASTER HOUSE TYPE CONFERENCE

The statement, in conclusion, takes a look at the so-called Lancaster House type conference which is being peddled as the second

option. When this option was first propagated, SWAPO-D was suspicious of its true origin. The statement says those suspicions have since been confirmed, because it is clear that a conference such as this will be used by South Africa to scuttle United Nations Resolution 435, which is still the most viable and practical plan for the solution of South West Africa's problems. The Lancaster House type conference has no chance of being held, let alone of being successful for what Mr. Mugabe of Zimbabwe had in mind when he offered to host a conference is totally different from what the South African government hopes to achieve by such a meeting.

Mr. Mugabe wants South Africa and Mr. Nujoma to negotiate face to face while Pretoria wants to take the Turnhalle parties along as separate delegations, something the Frontline States, the OAU and the United Nations will not agree to. Furthermore, if it comes to that, the statement says, Pretoria can bring its "internal parties" along as long as they are part of the Pretoria delegation. This would seem that Pretoria will take along the parties which are helping her to maintain the status quo in South West Africa. SWAPO Democrats and other patriotic citizens will never join such a delegation, the statement says.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO RENEGADE REFUGEES--Lusaka--Followers of the deposed SWAPO vice president, Mr Mishake Muyongo were planning to apply for refugee status, Zambian Home Affairs Minister Mr Wilted Phiri said in Lusaka. "But I have not seen their application yet. When we get it, we shall process it in accordance with our law," Mr Phiri added. The minister was commenting on reports that 70 of Mr Myongo's supporters, including women and children, had already registered with the United Nations High Commission for refugees in Lusaka during the last fortnight. According to Zambia News Agency reports, sources at the UNHCR Lusaka office indicated that the 70 members of the Muyongo group including students from the UN Institute for Namibia had registered as refugees, although a spokesman for the Institute denied the story. Mr Muyongo was expelled from SWAPO about two months ago for allegedly trying to compromise the independence of SWA.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Sep 80 p 4]

POLICE BASE ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS--A group of about 30 terrorists last night attacked the police base and technical center at (Ongavanga) in Ovambo. Radio South West Africa at Oshakati reports that the attack began at midnight and lasted about an hour. No one was injured but damage totalling between five and six thousand rand was caused to the buildings of the technical center. The security forces returned fire immediately and two terrorist are believed to have been wounded. A security forces spokesman said a follow-up operation is being conducted. This is the second time that the technical center adjoining the police base has been attacked. [Text] [LD191422 Johannesburg International Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Sep 80]

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF WORK OF NATIONAL COMMISSION STRESSED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Increasing Awareness, Informing, Producing"]

[Excerpt] In the traditional message to the nation which he delivers each year on the anniversary of our country's independence, the chief of state analyzed the principal ills from which our economy suffers and outlined some immediate solutions to deal with them. Today in a meeting with national officials, he will continue that analysis and will examine appropriate solutions.

But it is now obvious that our main concern is still with food self-sufficiency. We are certainly enjoying a rainy season which has occurred under good conditions, but of course no one can presently predict its results. That is why we must conserve our stores of grain at all costs by sound management. That is also why certain salutary measures have been taken so that the government's food-regulation efforts will really benefit the working population and will not be diverted from their aims by a few shady government officials, shameful allies of greedy merchants. Finally, that is why, far from being an imaginary Don Quixote struggle, the fight of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] against all diversions, all confusion and all corruption must be understood as the struggle of lucid men who are determined to persevere to the end, whatever the end may be.

These efforts are part of our constant concern for order, peace and security. Thus far, it is true, we have seemed like a haven of tranquility in our part of the world. But we should have our feet firmly on the ground and ask ourselves, along with the chief of state, how long will things be that way? The fires of tension, or even of open warfare, stealthily kindled by pyromaniacs adept at the art of concealment and underground operations and diversions, but whose false friendships and deep-rooted hatred we have learned to recognize, are indeed hardly apt to reassure us.

For us, all of that implies the need to organize ourselves and to demonstrate our "ability to resist outside economic or political pressures, our ability to meet all challenges, whether natural or created." This ability to resist, before being expressed in organic structures, should first exist and be expressed in each of us; it should spring from the innermost depths of our being

and our conscience, for we have a nation to shape, a country to build, a developing society to mold and we must do so in the context with which we are familiar and with the means which we know how to use.

In this regard, the greatest importance must be placed on the work of the National Commission and that of its subcommissions. This essential work, as we know, will have to lead to the conception and establishment of a new type of Nigerien society in accordance with our realities and suited to our needs. The spectacular failure here and there of fantastic models from elsewhere and totally imposed on our African societies eloquently shows us that we are right to doubt their effectiveness and to seek, by ourselves and within ourselves, what is best suited to our peoples. Indeed, it is not at all a question of an illusion of the well-being of some of the people for some of the time. Happiness must be obtained for everyone and at all times.

Our National Commission will therefore continue its analyses and considerations in depth to provide realistic and effective recommendations. It will pursue them in an even better way, since its areas of competence are broader and its responsibilities greater. In fact, beyond the specific missions already assigned to it, this commission will also be concerned, with insight and wisdom, with the country's economic and social problems and its major choices and political aims, for ultimately everything is related and all components constitute only various facets of the same reality.

The government is thus awaiting pertinent and well-founded recommendations which will enable it to better adjust its decisions and to have a better understanding of the current situation. The prefects were thus surrounded by all local members of that commission to help them to increase awareness, to inform and to further stimulate our cities and rural areas to produce more.

That is definitely a new factor in our national life. For the first time, local officials will be surrounded, for their counsel and assistance, by freely elected representatives, beyond any party pressures or arbitrary appointments, from all social strata of the nation. For the first time, farmers, workers, priests, tradesmen, young men and women, wives, students and cantonal leaders will act in unison, within the same unit and for the same purpose. It is true that the latter is enormous, since it involves building a new Niger.

However, from now on we must exorcise our old and dear demons and ultimately prevent anyone, whoever it may be, from openly or clandestinely rekindling from their ashes abhorrent oligarchic practices and insidious, pompous self-glorification. Nor does this involve the veiled resurrection of former pressure groups which behaved like oppressive groups, nor certainly the rampant establishment of secret or parallel powers apt to become an obstacle to the government and to upset the means and operations of their goals.

This involves making Nigeriens responsible partners in the management of national affairs on the basis of their national consciousness and determination. This broadening of the scope of the National Commission, the new tasks which have now been assigned to it and those which could be, prove, if there is any need for proof, the willingness always expressed by the CMS to include all Nigeriens in the work of national construction. From now on, whether members of the commission or not, every Nigerien must take this task to heart and be willing to devote himself to it.

11915

CSO: 4400

COMPLAINT LODGED ON TRANSPORT IN RIVERINE AREAS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 3 Sep 80 p 13

(Letter to the editor by Newton Owi)

(Text)

MR F.K. Peters, the Brass constituency member in the Rivers State House of Assembly, was reported to have claimed that about 70 percent of the nation's oil wealth was obtained from the Rivers State. He was lamenting over the Federal Government's non-inclusion of riverine areas in its recently announced road rehabilitation programme.

He probably has never met Professor Ambrose Alli, the Bendel State Governor, who also claimed the same percentage of the oil revenue as being obtained from his state. Only a competent body, perhaps the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, can settle the two gentlemen's claims. The two of them, however, are in complete agreement on one issue — the appalling living conditions in the riverine areas of Nigeria. Particularly as regards transportation.

In the Rivers State, "long distance travel" simply means the journey between any town and Port Harcourt. The traditional mode of travel, by canoes, is rather slow, as successive governments have operated launches in the area. "MV Raven" took three days to cover a 200-kilometre distance between Port Harcourt and Akassa (stopping nights) and it

made two round trips every month. Its successor, "MV Okpara" took two days (stopping nights too) and ran three times a month. These launches were operated by the Inland Waterways Division of the Federal Ministry of Transport.

After the civil war, Diye Spiff's administration introduced faster boats, affectionately nicknamed "the water babies," which operated every week. During the last five years when no government boat has operated, the people have continued to use "engine boats." Although the engine boats are improvements on the traditional paddle canoes (which took about four days of non-stop paddling to cover the Akassa-Port Harcourt journey) they are by no means as fast as would have been the case for an equivalent journey on land. Such a journey, by public transport vessels, should last no more than four hours.

Unfortunately, no conventional vehicle exists in the world today which can run at the speeds of about 50 kph (over water) to cover a 200km journey in four hours. According to hydrodynamics, there is a maximum speed at which any launch of a given length can move over water. This maximum speed increases with the length of the vessel. Any power, of the

engine in the vessel in excess of that required to sustain this maximum speed is simply used in making waves.

However, two unconventional vehicles — the hovercraft and the hydrofoil meet the requirements of a fast mass transportation vessel, for these vessels are able to operate at the required high speeds because they practically "fly" a few centimetres above the surface of the water and therefore do not expend a lot of their (engine) power trying to overcome the resistance of water.

Five such vessels could provide a daily service between Port Harcourt and most riverine towns of the Rivers State. A few more could also provide the same service between Warri and the riverine towns of Bendel State, and from Port Harcourt to Warri.

If such a service exists, fishermen in the Rivers and Bendel States, could send their fish fresh from the fishing grounds to the markets at Port Harcourt and Warri at a cheaper rate for consumers. No longer would it be necessary for them to spend days plying wood with which to make fire to smoke the fishes to await the weekly engine boat service.

NEWTON OWI
Port Harcourt

PS MUST SPEARHEAD UNIVERSALLY DESIRED CHANGE

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Aug 80 p 2

(Article by writer Jean Rous)

(Text) There is uneasiness here and there concerning the situation in Senegal. Some of those sounding the alarm are no doubt doing so in good faith and want only what is good for beloved Senegal. But if so, why do they not lighten their gloomy pessimism with a few constructive suggestions? Other campaigns on this issue are more suspect. I have just returned from a stay in Senegal, and I could see on the spot that in the undeniable crisis being experienced there, the country is being pressured by international financial circles to return to the trader economy and to liberalism, even if only of the advanced type. Business circles are asking it to deregulate the chief item of trade--peanuts--as well as prices and wages. As though it did not know in advance, notably from the French example, the result of such a policy for the poor!

On top of that, such a policy is also utopian because Senegal, which has neither natural resources nor energy sources and which is reduced to its own human resources, could not return to capitalism of the type practiced in Ivory Coast without even heavier sacrifices by the majority of its population.

We are witnessing a two-layered crisis: Senegal's historical crisis and the current international crisis. The former began with the breakup of the AOF [French West Africa], since Senegal was the chief victim of that balkanization. Any other country would have collapsed without the wise policy of Senghor, who is endeavoring to put back together, in independence and despite the worst difficulties, the large federal or confederal bodies that were shattered. The current crisis results from the international crisis, which is especially severe for countries without energy sources or natural resources and subject to the worldwide inflation and the deterioration in the terms of trade. This crisis is made worse by 10 years of drought, one of whose results is that this year's peanut harvest is down by 75 percent. Moreover, the peasants have had enough of the tyranny of peanuts and want a subsistence economy, something that Senghor has just acknowledged in his report to the National Council of the Socialist Party (PS).

There is general discontent, and the desire for change is being expressed confusedly everywhere, with the result that if the Socialist Party does not take the lead in that move toward change, the way may be open to risky adventures.

The important thing is not so much to make a big stir denouncing the evil obvious to everyone, but to mobilize for applying the remedies. It seems to me that the National Council is aware of those remedies. First of all, to restore a certain moral climate, it is a question of making a number of well-chosen examples (and not among the underlings) against the corruption and carelessness which are simply a resultant. As the French are well aware, such things are not peculiar to Africa.

To move toward a self-developed and self-centered subsistence economy, structural reforms are necessary, and the previous reforms must be democratized and decentralized.

Peasant Democracy

For example, the trader economy was replaced by state organizations such as the office known as ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development]. ONCAD has foundered in bureaucracy, and the peasants no longer want anything to do with it. The PS National Council has recommended that it disappear in favor of the rural communities, with elections by the peasants themselves, and the reorganized cooperatives. It is not so much necessary to take care of the peasants as it is to let the peasants manage their own affairs. In this way, instead of returning to capitalist liberalism, the country will go further into peasant democracy, which is Senegal's true destiny. But the community system must be extended to the cities--as is indeed contemplated--if there is to be success in making Senegal a self-managed labor democracy insuring its own subsistence.

One reform that must be completely done over and adapted is the reform of education. What Senegal needs is not a reform taking its inspiration more or less from France, but one aimed at a more Africanized, simplified, and unified form of education, so that instead of producing unemployed graduates, it will produce Senegalese capable of doing their jobs and serving their country in its development. What is needed, above all, is a reform of mentalities.

During an equally difficult situation in 1970, Senegal was the scene of destabilizing moves.* It resisted and responded with a militant mobilization making it possible to infuse new blood into the ruling circles, establish a pluralistic democracy, and start up the rural communities while at the same

*Editor's note: A serious crisis had developed with the Portuguese, who at the time were the rulers of Guinea-Bissau.

time Africanizing the cadres. Today it is a question not of going back but of making a new beginning in order to debureaucratize the young Senegalese democracy and settle it more firmly. Senegal lacks neither cadres nor notables, but it does lack militants in high places, or at least it does not fully utilize its militants. The new phase must be that of militants capable of leading the rural and urban communities and building a new Senegal to be the driving force behind a vast African whole. The best elements in the opposition should be made partners in that task. In that way, they would become more constructive.

11798

CSO: 4400

STRAIGHTENING OUT OF PARAPUBLIC SECTOR IN 'DECISIVE PHASE'

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Aliou Barry]

[Text] As everyone knows, our country's present problems are in large measure due to the poverty of our soil and sub-soil, to natural calamities (drought), and to the constant deterioration in the terms of trade. The successive increases in the price of oil also remain a decisive factor in the difficult period we are experiencing, at present. But we must not fool ourselves. The situation in the parapublic sector is no stranger to these problems.

It is to the credit of the authorities that they have understood this. The budgetary economy measures decreed by the government prove it easily. The new proposals for financial regulation are capable of completely changing the face of the parapublic sector. The new method of preparing the budgets of companies and enterprises, the sectorization of the latter, to facilitate regulation, the implementation of private sector methods without for all that losing sight of the mission of public service, will contribute to making our semi-public services highly profitable.

Similarly, the financial control proposal, determining the total subsidy, will in one stroke make the enterprises accountable. This measure will decrease the subsidies poured out to the para-public enterprise experiencing a deficit for various mistakes. Henceforth, the social criterion of "public service" will alone determine the subsidy.

This means that the clean-up of this sector has entered into a decisive phase. A major part of our recovery will depend on it. The main point is to apply the many texts to this subject. With political determination on our side, it can be hoped that the parapublic sector will fulfill the hopes resting on it.

SPANISH FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Aliou Barry--passages between slantlines originally published in italics]

[Text] The minister of the economy and finance, Mr Ousmane Seck and His Excellency Jose Maria Alvarez de Sotomayor, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Spain to Dakar, yesterday signed an agreement of financial cooperation. By this agreement, Spain accords our country 1.5 billion for 20 years, with a 6-year grace period and an interest rate of 5 percent. This loan will permit the acquisition of railway equipment (4 locomotives and 16 cars) as well as material for the construction of 20 silos for grain storage in various regions.

After the signing, Mr Ousmane Seck rejoiced at this gesture of Madrid /"which eloquently illustrates the continuity and the dynamism"/ of relations between Spain and Senegal. Financial relations between Madrid and Dakar, though of recent date, in fact /"have reached a level comparable with the countries with which we have more longstanding relations."/ Mr Seck said. Then he emphasized the exceptionally favorable terms of the present loan, especially taking into account the harsh conditions of the present financial market. Ambassador de Sotomayor explains the excellence of relations by the fact that Senegal and Spain have the same Atlantic mission due to their geographic position. Spain, the diplomat maintained, is an economic power whose industrial development has come recently. By reason of which, he adds Spain takes a large view of the problems of the developing countries. Spain, he continued, is determined to put this experience to Senegal's benefit, and Spanish enterprises are by now aware of the necessity not to turn their backs on Africa. It is to be noted that this credit constitutes 25 percent of a bank technical agreement of about 6 billion between Institut du Credit de l'Espagne and the Senegal National Development Bank (BNDS).

9516
CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF MILLET, PEANUT PLANTING CAMPAIGNS NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16-17 Aug 80 p 6

[Article by Sada Sy]

[Text] The status of the agricultural campaign, determination of its program, reports of recent special CRD [Regional Development Commissions] meetings in the Thies Prefecture on the operation devoted to basic health care and the so-called clean-up operation: these were the various items on the agenda of the Departmental Development Committee [CDD] which met in the conference hall of the Thies Prefecture. Mr Mamadou Mansour Ndiaye, prefect of the department, presided over the meeting, which was also attended by subprefects of the districts of Pout, Notto and Thienaba.

According to the agricultural committee chairman, the beginning of this agricultural campaign has been characterized by a huge shortage of rainfall. Throughout the month of June, no rain was recorded and the first rains did not fall until 8 July, a month which showed a large shortage.

Dry plantings were already 100 percent completed before the rains, but the July precipitation did not make widespread sprouting possible. In the case of peanut plantings, it was only in a part of the district of Notto that good sprouting was noted in the case of both millet and peanuts.

Replanting of millet and widespread plantings were able to be carried out only after the rains of 27 July. Estimates of plantings as of 31 July are 100 percent in the case of millet and 65 percent in the case of peanuts. With regard to rainfall, forecasting began in July and no significant proliferation of parasites has yet been noted.

The chairman of SODEVA [Societe de Developpement et de Vulgarisation Agricole: Agricultural Development and Popularization Association] pointed out that the agricultural program has been reduced this year as a result of the elimination of its agricultural equipment and plough oxen department. Only standard production factors such as fertilizer have been maintained and there was 100 percent distribution by the first 10 days of July.

With regard to the status of the agricultural campaign itself, final ploughing before winter began late, with a notable deficiency as of 31 July in comparison to previous years. The first peanut plantings were made on various dates-- 10 July for the southwestern part of Secco de Notto and 26-27-28 July for the department as a whole with the exception of the perimeter of Thies city. According to the chairman, these various planting dates have already produced characteristic pockets in each ecological microzone.

With regard to crop status, the first weeding of peanuts and millet is actively being carried out in the Baback zone, district of Notto, where the first rain fell in the first 10 days of July. Millet sprouting is good in areas in which rainfall is greater than 10 mm, the chairman stated. Moreover, no instance of parasitism has yet been noted.

Prefect Mamadou Mansour Ndiaye then reported to CDD members on the two recent special CRD meetings, one held by the minister of health, Mr Mamadou Diop, and the other held by the director of sanitation. The basic health care operation and the "clean-up" campaign were thus explained. The prefect gave a clear and precise report, providing clarification of all questions raised about these operations.

Recommendations were also made for the proper course and success of the operations, which are taking on special significance.

11915

CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

ONCAD WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR REPRESENTATION

AB231224 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Dakar, 22 Sep (AFP)--Some 300 workers of the ONCAD [National Office of Cooperation and Assistance for Development], the Senegalese Central Office of Cooperative Societies, which has just been dissolved, staged a demonstration in Dakar on Monday in order to demand their representation in a commission charged with the resettlement of the 4,000 workers of that state enterprise.

Following the demonstration a delegation of the workers handed over to the governor of Dakar region a petition demanding the opening of negotiations with representatives appointed by the workers.

The demonstration, which was carried out peacefully, is the second that the ONCAD workers have staged since the announcement of the dissolution of that enterprise and its replacement by a national company for the provisioning of rural areas which employs a smaller number of workers.

The ONCAD was charged with counselling of cooperative societies and farmers, marketing groundnuts--the main source of revenues for the Senegalese state and farmers--importing and distributing rice, the basic foodstuff of Senegalese, as well as provisioning rural areas with seeds, fertilizers and farm implements.

CSO: 4400

RAINFALL SITUATION NORMAL AS OF LATE AUGUST

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 4 Sep 80 p 2

[Article]

[Text] The water needs of the crops are almost met everywhere, as of 31 August. This is the conclusion drawn by the monthly bulletin of the Agricultural Bio-Climatology Service of the Center of Agronomic Research of Bambey. This normal situation, however, is found to be more or less tangential in the Kebemer zone and to the north of the parallel of that locality. This report should in no way excite complacent optimism.

The situation is disturbing, and will remain so until the decisive month of October. According to the monthly bulletin, if October is dry, it will be catastrophic; if it is normal, we will have mediocre agricultural conditions, and finally, if there is unusual rainfall, hope is unlimited. In all events, however, the month of September must absolutely have normal rainfall for the crops not to be mortgaged [sic].

On the river, water is sufficient at Richard-Toll and Fanaye. This tendency, however, should be maintained or improved in September and October.

Louga's first month of winter has been satisfactory. The millet is beginning to grow and the ground-nuts to flourish. In case of drought, the crops could resist up to 10-15 September.

At Thiess and Diourbel, there has been a noted resemblance to the beginning of the winter of the year 1966. Hopefully the end of the rainfall cycle will do the same, in which case rain would continue beyond 15 October. In case of drought, the crops will not resist more than two weeks.

The nerve center of the ground-nut bowl, Sine-Saloum is the most worrisome region. Winter has come late there, and varieties with 120-day growing seasons have been planted. It is predictable that without exception the end of winter will be very troublesome for the maturation and harvesting of the late ground-nuts. Besides, growing conditions threaten to be detrimental to home-grown ground nuts. A fall in production is thus to be feared in the region.

In Eastern Senegal, cotton poses many problems. Its cycle is long and many growers were not able to sow until after mid-July. Ground and Millet can pull through, but the situation will remain a cause for concern in the western part near Sine-Saloum.

In Casamance, the needs of the plants are just met. The region reveals a major rainfall deficit. At the end of August, 300 mm had been recorded, instead of 800 mm. The predicament of mangrove rice threatens to make itself painfully felt. In normal weather, there is 400 mm, which permits desalinating the mangrove rice-swamps and planning on transplanting toward the end of July and early August.

In the face of this situation which threatens to become aggravated if the rains do not follow their normal development, it appears necessary to insist on methods permitting the economizing of ground water. Thus it will be necessary to destroy weeds, to consider, if necessary, green cutting, facilitate the percolation of the water (hoeing-second dressing) by thus limiting its evaporation, and finally trying to curb its run-off. This year was marked by the hideous spectacle of a famine which decimated our flocks. In preventive actions, it is appropriate to store as much as possible of grass and straw and dead leaves. In that way, even if the crops are stricken, the livestock pourr [translation unknown] save from a devastating famine.

9516

CSO: 4400

LIVESTOCK STILL THREATENED DESPITE RAINS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 18 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The few days of rainfall which sprinkled the region not only consoled farmers but devastated livestock breeders as well. Is this the end of a long torture borne by livestock? Is hope now possible, although it is known that animals are still dying after the first grass has sprouted?

The poor botanical composition of the plants has a great deal to do with this. In some villages, the mortality rate has climbed to as many as three animals per day, a heavy toll to pay. The specter of famine continues to hover overhead. The 90,000 dead animals represent 16 percent of the livestock and half-starved animals are looking for elusive pasture lands.

Two years which will remain engraved in the memories of livestock breeders are 1972-73 and 1979-80.

We spoke with Mr Mamadou Moustapha Dia, regional inspector of animal health and production, who was kind enough to answer our questions, thus lifting the veil on the physiological misery of livestock. It should be noted that Sine-Saloum possesses two-fifths of the nation's livestock with 558,000 head of cattle, 683,000 sheep-goats, 106,500 horses, 78,000 donkeys, 11,600 hogs and 2.760 million fowl.

[Question] Mr Dia, can you tell us about the effects of the late rainfall, the livestock mortality rate and the kinds of livestock most affected?

[Answer] I will first tell you that the high mortality rate of livestock is not due to health reasons. You will agree with me that the current livestock breeding situation is tragic. In all departments of the region, deaths from starvation have been noted and that is the result of a long famine. The scourge began with the absence of pasture lands, as a result of the late rainfall and a severe shortage of fodder crops.

Farmers and breeders did not manage to take precautions in time. The many brush fires recorded and clearings, excluding fallow land, resulted in the livestock being faced with many food problems once the drought occurred. The

mortality rate is climbing rapidly and the estimate for cattle is 18 percent for Fatick, 10 percent for Foundiougne, 25 percent for Kaolack, 20 percent for Kaffrine, 15 percent for Gossas and 10 percent for Nioro, or 16.3 percent of regional livestock. Of 58,000 head of cattle, 90,000 have died.

Young cattle have taken a heavy toll in this disaster. Forty-five percent of pregnant females had miscarriages and stillbirths. Male and female calves, whose growth is disturbed, are prey to various parasitoses and are becoming weak. The mortality rate in their case is 55 percent. Adults also have a 60-percent mortality rate.

In the case of cattle, the trees lost their branches and the rain did not come in time to remedy the situation. In the case of horses as well, physiological misery persists and the price of peanut hay has risen to as much as 1,200 francs for 15 kilograms, whereas this same weight of hay sells for 150 francs in normal weather and then again, it has to be located.

[Question] Mr Dia, what has been done to help the cattle and what results have been obtained?

[Answer] Faced with this terrible situation, the government has reacted by coming to the aid of livestock breeders, implementing the "Save the Cattle" operation. The first part of the operation involved the distribution of feed to breeders for 10 francs per kilogram. That is a cheap price, since the government bears the extra 30 francs per kilogram. The operation was carried out by livestock breeding agents who are members of sales commissions at distribution points. As of 30 July, 1.740 million tons were received and distributed at 32 distribution points: five at Kaffrine, six at Foundiougne, seven at Gossas, five at Fatick, five at Kaolack and four at Nioro.

Considering the imbalance between livestock and provisions, a second operation was launched, consisting of the direct sale to breeders from the factory. Oil cakes are being sold at a reduced price (30 francs per kilogram).

Sine-Saloum should therefore benefit from 1,200 tons stored at SODEC [expansion unknown] (Lyndiane), with transportation charges borne by the government. All of these measures, which reflect the concern of officials to get breeders out of their "bad situation," will only partially solve the problem. Hope lies in rainfall, for the lives of many animals are still threatened.

[Question] Mr Regional Inspector, while hoping that farmers and breeders will get out of this "bad situation," what should be recommended to prevent similar situations?

[Answer] In the future, serious consideration should be given to the problem of feeding cattle while providing continuous protection of pasture lands. It would be better to establish areas of fallow land for a better agricultural policy. We think that the respective authorities will be able to make rural residents aware of storing fodder reserves of peanut hay and turnip tops and establishing watering points (like Kaffrine).

In the meantime, Sine-Saloum continues to have its problems. Rainfall as of 6 August provided 92.6 mm at Fatick (Fatick), 105.00 mm at Toubacouta (Foundiougne), 94.1 mm at Ndoeffane (Kaolack), 88.5 mm at Malheme-Hoddar (Kaffrine) and 70.00 mm at Medina Sabakh (Nioro). With a cumulative total of up to 8 days of rainfall, this is the highest precipitation in the region.

11915

CSO: 4400

PRAISE EXPRESSED FOR ARABIC-LANGUAGE CAMPAIGN

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 12 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The campaign for the improvement and spreading of the Arabic language has been inaugurated by Jaalle Siad. This is indeed the initiation of a cultural revolution or the continuation of an earlier one that was launched with the writing and teaching of the Somali language. For a Somali person both languages complement each other.

This is so because the Somali personality is rooted deeply in Arabic culture and traditions. His way of life, his religion, his history and his political outlook are all Arabic. Without an Arabic background a true-born Somali is like fish out of water. He lacks the most essential ingredients that make up for a patriotic and nationalist Somali.

During the colonial era, and later under the reactionary regimes after independence, such was the nature of the Somali person who did not write his mother tongue and had assimilated foreign cultures.

Fortunately thanks to the heroic and patriotic resistance of our valiant people, the colonialists and their lackeys failed in their efforts to abolish our rich heritage. One of the things that baffled our enemies most was our people's prodigious memory in which they stored up all the most important verses of our great poets and the way they handed them down to posterity.

Our Arabic background played no small part in helping to fortify the genuine Somali personality, for the Somali people continued to adhere to their religion of Islam and the learning of the Arabic language.

It is not only fighting, therefore, that Arabic should be strengthened now, for today under the revolution, our people are free, having been rid of every vestige of colonialism and the colonial mentality. The campaign will no doubt contribute to the completion of the Somali personality which is essentially Arabic. And it will further help to facilitate intercourse between us and our Arab brothers elsewhere.

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET PHYSICIANS CAPTURED--A pair of Soviet physicians and their two children were captured in July by units of the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Tigre" while working in the Axoum hospital (in Tigre province), according to the London newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Sep 80 p 20] 9516

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

SAUDI LOAN AGREEMENTS--Lome, 16 Sep (AFP)--The Saudi Development Fund has concluded two loan agreements totalling 2.3 billion CFA francs (FR 46 million) with Togo, it was learned in the Togolese capital on Tuesday. The first loan agreement of 33.5 million riyals (2.2 billion CFA francs) is for financing extension work on the Lome deep water port. A new breakwater of about 250 meters is to be constructed to enable two ships to berth simultaneously. The total cost of these works, which will be finished in 1983, will amount to 8.8 billion CFA francs (FR 176 million). The Federal Republic of Germany is also participating in this project. The second Saudi Development Fund loan of about 1.675 million riyals (105 million CFA francs) will be used to finance feasibility studies for an agro-industrial soybean project in Togo. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 16 Sep 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

MUGABE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

LD260952 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Sep 80 CA

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has called for the establishment of a unified organization for all farmers in Zimbabwe. Speaking at the official opening of the two-day National Farmers' Union Congress in Salisbury this morning Comrade Mugabe said a unified farmers' organization is vital in ending continued agricultural apartheid in this country. He said the days of the colonial system of buffer agricultural and economic zones drawn up along the lines of colour are dead and gone. He said now that the power of correcting the racial malady is in the hands of Zimbabweans, the government is determined to adopt a uniform agricultural system.

Comrade Mugabe said the government plans to provide a state small-scale and private agricultural system in which the state will have large-scale farms and reorganized cooperative collectivization in the peasant sector. He said collectivization will be by means of education and persuasion to small-scale farmers. He said although the private sector in agriculture will be retained substantial land must be made available to small-scale farmers. Comrade Mugabe said loan facilities will not be provided to the inefficient farmer as technical and financial facilities will be made available in the interests of productivity. Comrade Mugabe said the farmers must cooperate with the government in conformity with the minimum wages act and that underutilized land must be surrendered for redistribution to the small-scale farmers. He said the government's reconstruction programme is to build a sound springboard for future development.

The prime minister condemned tribal bigots and many politicians and malcontents who are agitating violence, adding that those responsible will be dealt with very severely including the use of arms if the situation worsens. Comrade Mugabe said the national liberation struggle was not waged to introduce insular regional freedom and that divisive illusions must end. He said the two major parties must give the people political education.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

October 17, 1980

Debbie

